



## Substance Abuse Among People who are Homeless

September 2003

*Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Photocopying charges are \$.10 per page; make checks payable to **Policy Research Associates, Inc.** If you have difficulty locating any of the materials listed in this bibliography, please contact the Resource Center at the phone number or e-mail address below.*

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 9220

**Authors:** Abel, M.H., Cummings, P.

**Title:** A Demonstration Program for Homeless Male Alcohol and Other Drug Abusers.

**Source:** Journal of Mental Health Administration 20(2): 113-125, 1993. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, awarded nine demonstration grants in 1988 for community-based programs addressing issues of the homeless alcohol and other drug (AOD) abusers. Project Connect in Louisville, KY, was one of the nine demonstration grants. The three-year project was designed to address a multitude of needs of the homeless male AOD abuser, including housing, medical, employment/economic, and social support, in addition to treatment for AOD abuse. The present article details the evolution and implementation of Project Connect and describes characteristics of the target population. In addition, the article presents issues and problems that surfaced during program implementation in order to assist other communities that are considering similar programs for their homeless populations.

Order #: 11646

**Authors:** Anderson, T.L., Shannon, C., Schyb, I., Goldstein, P.

**Title:** Welfare Reform and Housing: Assessing the Impact to Substance Abuse.

**Source:** Journal of Drug Issues 32(1): 265-295, 2002. (Journal Article: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This article studies the effects of terminating the addiction disability on the housing status of former addiction disability recipients, and explores how disruptions in living situations increased risks for drug and alcohol use, criminal participation and victimization. The authors utilize insights from both individualistic and structural theories of housing or homelessness. A qualitative analysis, featuring in-depth interviews with 101 nonrandomly selected former recipients, revealed that disability benefits promoted housing autonomy, successful cohabitation, and overall housing stability. The termination of benefits, at a time of diminishing social services and a housing market explosion, increased various types of homelessness for respondents and dependency of family and friends. Such negative living outcomes, in turn, further escalated the risk of drug and alcohol use, criminal participation and victimization. Individual-level factors also complicated the matter. Implications for research and policy are discussed (authors).

Order #: 8932

**Authors:** Appel, P.W., Hoffman, J.H., Blane, H.T., Frank, B., Oldak, R., Burke, M.

**Title:** Comparison of Self-Report and Hair Analysis in Detecting Cocaine Use in a Homeless/Transient Sample.

**Source:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 33(1): 47-55, 2001. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes results of a study in which detection of current (past 30 days) drug use by analysis of hair was examined along with self-reports of current use. This occurred in a 1994 treatment needs assessment survey with a sample of 179 homeless/transient adults in New York State. Results of radioimmunoassay of hair were used to evaluate the veracity of self-reports in current cocaine use. Only 26% of those persons whose hair tested positive for cocaine (n=115) admitted to having used cocaine in the past 30 days. Subjects eligible for treatment, as indicated in the DSM-III-R diagnosis of cocaine dependency, were nearly four times as likely to admit current cocaine use than those who were not dependent. These results are consistent with other studies of populations at high risk for substance abuse (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Argeriou, M., McCarty, D. **Order #:** 5857
- Title:** The Use of Shelters as Substance Abuse Stabilization Sites.
- Source:** Journal of Mental Health Administration 20(2): 100-112, 1993. (Journal Article: 13 pages)
- Abstract:** The feasibility of providing post-detoxification residential substance abuse programming (stabilization) in large emergency shelters was examined as part of a demonstration project funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) under Section 613 of the Stewart B. McKinney Act. The program completion rates of 773 homeless/at-risk substance-abusing individuals assigned to two large shelters (71% and 62%) and two traditional substance abuse treatment agencies (68% and 54%) were compared. These data support the expansion of shelter services to include substance abuse programming and intervention (author).
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- Authors:** Argeriou, M., McCarty, D., Mulvey, K. and Daley, M. **Order #:** 2705
- Title:** Use of the Addiction Severity Index With Homeless Substance Abusers.
- Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 11(4): 359-365, 1994. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** This article responds to the need for validation data on the use of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) with homeless and near homeless men and women. According to the authors, ASI is a widely adopted assessment instrument that provides severity ratings of the multiple problems exhibited by alcohol and drug dependent persons and allows for quantitative assessment of client status over a period of time. Particular attention is given to the use of ASI composite scores as a measure of treatment outcome (authors).
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- Authors:** Baron, S.W. **Order #:** 8752
- Title:** Street Youths and Substance Use: The Role of Background, Street Lifestyle, and Economic Factors.
- Source:** Youth and Society 31(1): 3-26, 1999. (Journal Article: 24 pages)
- Abstract:** This article examines the role that various background, labor market, and street lifestyle factors play in street youths' drug and alcohol use. Using a sample of 200 homeless male street youths, the author found that exposure to parental substance abuse increases street youths' risk of alcohol and hard-drug use. Further, histories of physical abuse are related to the use of psychedelic drugs. The data also indicate that long-term homelessness influences hard-drug use, whereas drug- and alcohol-using peers influence the use of alcohol, marijuana, and psychedelic drugs. Participation in property crime increases street youths' use of all types of drugs and alcohol, whereas drug distribution is linked to greater soft drug use. Finally, job histories and depression are linked to alcohol and hard-drug use, whereas self-blame for unemployment increases alcohol use (author).
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- Authors:** Bassuk, E.L., Buckner, J.C., Perloff, J.N., Bassuk, S.S. **Order #:** 7964
- Title:** Prevalence of Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Among Homeless and Low-Income Housed Mothers.
- Source:** American Journal of Psychiatry 155(11): 1561-1564, 1998. (Journal Article: 4 pages)
- Abstract:** This article compares the prevalence of DSM-III-R disorders among homeless and low-income housed mothers with the prevalence of these disorders among all women in the National Comorbidity Survey. The authors used an unmatched case-control design for assessing 220 homeless and 216 housed mothers receiving public assistance. Homeless and housed mothers had similar rates of psychiatric and substance use disorders. Both groups had higher lifetime and current rates of major depression and substance abuse than did all women in the National Comorbidity Survey. Both groups also had high rates of posttraumatic stress disorder and two or more lifetime conditions. The authors conclude that programs and policies designed for low-income mothers must respond to the high prevalence of DSM-III-R disorders.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 1521**

**Authors:** Baumohl, J.

**Title:** Alcohol, Homelessness and Public Policy.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 281-526, 1989. (Journal:Entire Issue: 246 pages)

**Abstract:** This entire journal issue is devoted to exploring the dimensions of alcohol, homelessness and public policy. Articles discuss history, treatment modalities and research on alcohol problems of the homeless, including homeless adolescents. Also included is an article that discusses housing models for alcohol programs serving homeless persons.

**Order #: 11672**

**Authors:** Baumohl, J.

**Title:** Alcohol, Homelessness, and Public Policy.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16: 281-300, 1989. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on homeless alcoholics, and the class-structure within the homeless population. The author asserts that much like the public, the homeless population regard alcoholics, along with drug addicts, as the most disreputable and troublesome of the homeless. The author explores possible alternatives to traditional residence programs or shelters which often refuse to house substance abusers. Instead, the author suggests wet hotels (SROs) to get homeless alcoholics off the streets (author).

**Order #: 12610**

**Authors:** Baumohl, J.

**Title:** The Multi-Site Study of the Termination of Supplemental Security Income Benefits for Drug Addicts and Alcoholics.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 1-537, 2003. (Journal:Entire Issue: 537 pages)

**Abstract:** This set of papers reports principal findings from the Multi-Site Study of the Termination of Supplemental Security Income Benefits for Drug Addicts and Alcoholics. This was a two-year longitudinal inquiry into the lives of almost 1,800 people who in 1996 received Supplemental Security Income benefits by virtue of disabling drug addiction and alcoholism, but whose benefits were jeopardized by the elimination of this impairment category by Congress effective January 1, 1997. This research investigated a variety of outcomes experienced by members of this population during 1997 and 1988 (authors).

**Order #: 680**

**Authors:** Baumohl, J. (ed.)

**Title:** Research Agenda: The Homeless Population with Alcohol Problems.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: NIAAA ,1987. (Conference Summary: 43 pages)

**Abstract:** On March 24-25, 1987, NIAAA hosted a meeting to review current research and recommend future directions for inquiry about the homeless with alcohol problems. Six papers presented at the meeting are summarized. The report includes an overview of the first panel meeting in July 1985, and synopses of staff presentations on research supported by NIAAA and NIMH, methodological issues, and mechanisms for implementing research.

**Available From:** National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847, (800) 729-6686. (FREE)

## Substance Abuse

**Order #:** 1294

**Authors:** Baumohl, J., and Huebner, R.B.

**Title:** Alcohol and Other Drug Problems Among the Homeless: Research, Practice, and Future Directions.

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 2(3): 837-866, 1991. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** At least 50% of America's homeless people currently have significant problems with alcohol and other drugs. This paper reviews what is known about homeless people with alcohol and other drug problems; assesses the relationship between such individual problems and the larger phenomenon of homelessness; and describes selected aspects of projects funded through the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism/National Institute on Drug Abuse Demonstration Program for Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems. It concludes with observations about future directions for research and practice.

**Order #:** 1813

**Authors:** Bennett, G., Shane, P., Tutunjian, B., Perl, H.I.

**Title:** Job Training and Employment Services for Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992. (Report: 96 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this technical assistance report is two-fold. First, it summarizes the relevant research that connects the arenas of homelessness, alcohol and other drug abuse, and employment and job training services. Second, it draws on the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the Department of Labor demonstration projects as well as other programs to provide examples of innovative programs across the country that have made progress in meeting the challenge of serving the comprehensive employment needs of homeless persons who have alcohol and other drug problems (authors).

**Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 6000 Executive Boulevard MSC 7003, Suite 505, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-7003 (301) 443-0786

**Order #:** 894

**Authors:** Bennett, R.W., Weiss, H.L., West, B.R.

**Title:** Alameda County Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Comprehensive Homeless Alcohol Recovery Services (CHARS).

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 111-128, 1990. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes an NIAAA-funded demonstration project for homeless persons with alcohol and drug problems in Alameda County, CA. The CHARS Program is one of the first comprehensive service systems in the nation to address the needs of alcohol and drug abusing homeless persons. Components of the system include an alcohol crisis center, two multi-purpose drop-in centers, seven residential recovery centers, a transitional housing program, and permanent sober housing. A description of each program component is included.

**Order #:** 11669

**Authors:** Berg, I.K., Hopwood, L.

**Title:** Doing with Very Little: Treatment of Homeless Substance Abusers.

**Source:** Journal of Independent Social Work 5(3-4): 109-119, 1991. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article provides a detailed description of a study conducted by the authors, which involved asking thirty-six individual homeless adults from various shelters and care centers in the downtown Milwaukee area, what they thought would be helpful for them. This study confirms the results of others in regards to the complex nature of the problems of people who are homeless: drug and alcohol abuse, recent and chronic homelessness, mental illness, poverty, and lack of social connectedness. It also confirms that although most had tried and failed in traditional substance abuse programs, all had significant periods of abstinence (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12264**

**Authors:** Bird, C., Jinnett, K., Burnam, M., Koegel, P., Sullivan, G., Wenzel, S., Ridgely, M., Morton, S., Mui, A.

**Title:** **Predictors of Contact with Public Service Sectors Among Homeless Adults With and Without Alcohol and Other Drug Disorders.**

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 63(6): 716-725, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined the predictors of contact with agencies in the health, mental health, social welfare and criminal justice sectors by alcohol and other drug (AOD) status among a probability sample of adults who are homeless in Houston, Texas. Structured face-to-face interviews provided screening diagnoses for AOD disorders, self-reported data on AOD treatment use and candidate predictors of treatment use. The authors suggest that AOD disorders hinder utilization of public sector services by people who are homeless, and these disorders may be masking need or otherwise acting as a barrier to accessing treatment and support (authors).

**Order #: 11658**

**Authors:** Bonham, G.S.

**Title:** **Recruitment of Homeless Men with Alcohol and Drug Problems into Case Management.**

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 9(3/4): 57-76, 1992. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines a sobering-up station and a jail liaison as the primary outreach components for recruiting men into the case management core of Project Connect in Louisville, Kentucky. Among 1,600 men who had contact with these outreach components, 11 percent accepted case management within a year, but none of those who visited it a single time, or only had contact with the jail liaison were recruited. The frequency of visiting the sobering-up station was the single most important factor, followed in order of importance by jail stays, age, and the interaction between race and the frequency of sobering up station visits. The model accounts for over half of the dispersion in loglinear analysis (authors).

**Order #: 891**

**Authors:** Bonham, G.S., Hague, D.E., Abel, M.H., Cummings, P., Deutsch, R.S.

**Title:** **Louisville's Project Connect for the Homeless Alcohol and Drug Abuser.**

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 57-78, 1990. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes an NIAAA-funded demonstration project for homeless men with alcohol and drug problems in Louisville, KY. Services provided by Project Connect include a sobering up station, case management, work training, a jail liaison, agency linkage and coordination of services at the community level, and program evaluation. A description of each program component is included.

**Order #: 11870**

**Authors:** Booth, B.M., Sullivan, G., Koegel, P., Burnam, A.

**Title:** **Vulnerability Factors for Homelessness Associated with Substance Dependence in a Community Sample of Homeless Adults.**

**Source:** American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 28(3): 429-452, 2002. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors studied a community probability sample of 1185 homeless individuals to examine substance abuse in relationship to other personal and social vulnerabilities linked to homelessness. These factors included sociodemographics, childhood/adolescent factors, prehomeless factors, multiple episodes of homelessness, and the quality of shelter in their current episode of homelessness. The authors found that the profiles of the homeless with alcohol dependence alone were distinct from those with drug dependence alone, or both. The article states that homeless individuals with substance dependence have many vulnerabilities beyond their substance dependence, that should be dealt with in treatment or other service settings before lasting housing can be achieved (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12698**

**Authors:** Bride, B., Real, E.

**Title:** **Project Assist: A Modified Therapeutic Community for Homeless Women Living with HIV/AIDS and Chemical Dependency.**

**Source:** Health and Social Work 28(2): 166-168, 2003. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a substance abuse treatment program for homeless women who abuse substances and are living with HIV/AIDS. A therapeutic community model was modified to meet the unique needs of this population, and incorporates a variety of HIV support and education services, and provides enhanced health services to address the multiple medical needs of this population. To date, limited treatment options have been available to address the unique issues of women who are homeless, chemically dependent, and HIV-positive (authors).

**Order #: 12531**

**Authors:** Brumbaugh, A.G.

**Title:** **Acupuncture: New Perspectives in Chemical Dependency Treatment.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 10(1): 35-43, 1993. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** The use of auricular (ear) acupuncture in treating acute drug withdrawal began in Hong Kong in 1972. Its practical application in the traditional drug treatment setting evolved at New York City's Lincoln Hospital during the 1970's, and over 250 clinics in diverse treatment settings have since been established world wide based upon the Lincoln protocol. Acupuncture treatment offers to the client support during acute and post-acute withdrawal through relief of classic symptoms. It has also been found useful as an entry point to treatment and/or recovery in such non-treatment settings as jails and shelters, and has particular efficacy in the treatment of resistant clients, and of pre- and post-partum women. Though acceptance of the legitimacy of acupuncture by the chemical dependency community has been guarded, both research and outcome studies indicate that it holds promise as a complement to traditional substance abuse modalities (author).

**Order #: 1121**

**Authors:** Calsyn, R.J., Morse, G.A.

**Title:** **Correlates of Problem Drinking Among Homeless Men.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 42(7): 721-725, 1991. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** Multiple regression analysis was used to identify correlates of problem drinking among 165 homeless men in St. Louis. Variables that were the strongest predictors of alcoholism included: number of stressful events before becoming homeless, age, current life satisfaction, psychopathology, and prior psychiatric hospitalization. In contrast with findings from previous research on the homeless population, the length of time homeless and the degree of transience were not predictive of alcoholism. Similarly, social support had no impact on problem drinking (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 11503**

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**Authors:** Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

**Title:** **TIP 35: Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1999. (Report: 243 pages)

**Abstract:** This TIP shows how substance abuse treatment staff can influence change by developing a therapeutic relationship that respects and builds on the client's autonomy and, at the same time, makes the treatment clinician a partner in the change process. The TIP delineates the latest approaches to help clinicians motivate even the most difficult client toward treatment. It further informs readers of current research, methods, and assessment instruments related to enhancing motivation. This TIP also highlights motivational interviewing as a means of interacting with clients. These techniques are considered especially helpful with clients coerced into treatment who need to move beyond initial feelings of anger and resentment (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Substance Abuse Treatment., 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-5700 (FREE), or <http://hstat2.nlm.nih.gov>.

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**Order #: 11323**

**Authors:** Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

**Title:** **TIP 27: Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1998. (Monograph: 139 pages)

**Abstract:** This monograph details the factors that programs should consider as they decide to implement case management or modify their current case management activities. Research suggests two reasons why case management is effective as an adjunct to substance abuse treatment. First, retention in treatment is associated with better outcomes, and a principal goal of case management is to keep clients engaged in treatment and moving toward recovery. Second, treatment may be more likely to succeed when a client's other problems are addressed concurrently with substance abuse. Case management focuses on the whole individual and stresses comprehensive assessment, service planning, and service coordination to address multiple aspects of a client's life. Comprehensive substance abuse treatment often requires that clients move to different levels of care or systems; case management facilitates such movement (authors).

**Available From:** National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345 Rockville, MD 20847, (800) 729-6686, <http://www.health.org/govpubs/BKD251/>

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**Order #: 9187**

**Authors:** Chantarujikapong, S.I., Smith, E.M., Fox, L.W.

**Title:** **Comparison of the Alcohol Dependence Scale and Diagnostic Interview Schedule in Homeless Women.**

**Source:** Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research 21(4): 586-95, 1997. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** The Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) is a 25 item self-report instrument designed to evaluate the degree of severity of alcohol dependence. Although previous studies have reported on the validity of the ADS, no studies using the ADS have been done on the homeless population, a special and rapidly growing population. To assess the utility of the ADS in a population of homeless, substance-abusing women, the ADS questionnaire was compared with the DSM-III-R alcohol use disorder diagnosis as measured by the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS). Both the ADS and the DIS were administered to 149 homeless, substance-abusing women by trained, lay interviewers. There was good agreement between the ADS and the past-year DIS diagnosis of alcohol use disorder. The level of agreement between the ADS and DIS, as well as sensitivity and specificity, for various ADS cutoff scores are reported to facilitate selection of cutoff scores by clinicians and future researchers.



## Substance Abuse

**Order #:** 11676

**Authors:** Cohen, E., Stahler, G.J.

**Title:** Life Histories of Crack-Using African American Homeless Men: Salient Themes.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 25(2): 373-397, 1998. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines a study done with in-depth life history interviews of 31 African American male crack-cocaine users in Philadelphia. Topics analyzed included the informants' extensive experience of early life disruptions, childhood trauma and interpersonal violence; the importance of street gang life and violence while growing up; the transitory and unstable nature of the men's employment histories; the development of their careers of drug use and dealing; the involvement of drinking and drugs in the transition to homelessness; and their view of treatment as a resource for a respite from the streets. The authors assert that the life histories revealed that physical and emotional abuse, loss of family members and friends, and exposure to violence were common among all participants. Gangs posed as important socialization for many of the men, and treatment programs were preferred to shelters by all men (authors).

**Order #:** 865

**Authors:** Comfort, M., Shipley, T.E., White, K., Griffith, E.M., Shandler, I.W.

**Title:** Family Treatment for Homeless Alcohol/Drug-Addicted Women and Their Preschool Children.

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 129-147, 1990. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article begins with a discussion of the problem of substance abuse among homeless women with children. The authors then provide an overview of the Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center (DRC) Demonstration Project of Philadelphia, a substance abuse treatment program funded by the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Data comparing the characteristics, attitudes and treatment of demonstration project women and a sample of other DRC clients are presented and discussed. The authors offer insights into the lives of young minority urban mothers who are actively struggling with intergenerational cycles of substance abuse, child abuse, disorganized families, and few environmental resources.

**Order #:** 5507

**Authors:** Conrad, K.J., Hultman, C.I., Lyons, J.S., (eds.)

**Title:** Treatment of the Chemically Dependent Homeless: Theory and Implementation in Fourteen American Projects.

**Source:** Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1993. (Book: 260 pages)

**Abstract:** In 1990 the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) in cooperation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) funded 14 research demonstration projects under Section 622 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1988. The primary goal of these projects was to develop strategies or interventions to combat the dual problems of housing instability and substance abuse while simultaneously studying their effectiveness. This book has two goals: (1) to describe the theory behind each research demonstration project; and (2) to discuss the process of implementing the experimental intervention within the unique circumstances of each site. Several of the chapters offer useful case studies of how research and clinical coalitions can work together to resolve control issues; differences in training philosophies, goals and vocabulary, and resolve problems that arise due to the unusual demands of experimental research. Other chapters discuss the problems involved in implementing complex, multifaceted programs in a variety of economic, organizational, and political settings (authors).

**Available From:** The Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904-1580, (607) 722-5857, (COST: \$29.95) (ISBN: 1-56023-06605)

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 7302**

**Authors:** Conrad, K.J., Hultman, C.I., Pope, A.R., Lyons, J.S., Baxter, W.C., Daghestani, A.N., Lisiecki, J.P., Elbaum, P.L., McCarthy, M., Manheim, L.M.

**Title:** Case Managed Residential Care for Homeless Addicted Veterans: Results of a True Experiment.

**Source:** Medical Care 36(1): 40-53, 1998. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined the effectiveness of case-managed residential care (CMRC) in reducing substance abuse, increasing employment, decreasing homelessness, and improving health. A five-year experiment included 358 homeless addicted male veterans at three, six, and nine months during their enrollment and at 12, 18, and 24 months after the completion of the experimental CMRC program. The experimental group showed significant improvement compared with the control on the medical, alcohol, employment, and housing measures during the two-year period. These group differences tended to occur during the treatment year, however, and to diminish during the follow-up year (authors).

**Order #: 9183**

**Authors:** Conrad, K.J., Matters, M.D., Hanrahan, P., Luchins, D.J.

**Title:** Homelessness Prevention in Treatment of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: Logic Models and Implementation of Eight American Projects.

**Source:** Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 1999. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** In 1996 the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funded eight, three-year knowledge development projects designed to prevent homelessness in high risk populations with problems of alcoholism, drug abuse, and/or mental illness. The projects selected are state-of-the-art representations of four types of homelessness prevention: supportive housing; residential treatment; family support and respite; and representative payee and money management. This issue presents articles that provide an overview of the SAMHSA program and descriptions of the eight projects.

**Order #: 11674**

**Authors:** Cook, M.A.

**Title:** Substance-Abusing Homeless Mothers in Treatment Programs: A Question of Knowing.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 22(2): 291-316, 1995. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines a study done for the purpose of answering the question "What is the life of a homeless substance-abusing mother with young children like?" Within this study, a more specific focus was the epistemological development of these women. This article reports on the ways of knowing for 12 of the substance-abusing homeless women in the project. It also demonstrates how epistemological development can be a means for explaining substance abuse treatment outcomes through an examination of the fit between clients' ways of knowing and treatment interventions (authors).

**Order #: 11085**

**Authors:** Cox, B.G., Walker, R.D., Freng, S.A., Short, B.A., Meijer, L., Gilchrist, L.

**Title:** Outcome of a Controlled Trial of the Effectiveness of Intensive Case Management for Chronic Public Inebriates.

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 59(5): 523-532, 1998. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to test whether an intensive case management intervention would be effective with a group of homeless chronic public inebriate clients. The primary goals of the case management were to improve the financial and residential stability of the clients and to reduce their use of alcohol. The results indicated that case management had a beneficial effect on the clients receiving it. This effect may have been the result of an increase in services received by the case managed clients (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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**Order #: 1098**

**Authors:** Curtiss, J., Garrett, C., Geffner, E.I., Hughes, L., Lubran, B., Murray, P., O'Neill, J.V., Power, R., Schwartz, R., Shandler, R., White, K., Wittman, F.D.

**Title:** **A Guide to Housing for Low-Income People Recovering From Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1991. (Report: 123 pages)

**Abstract:** This technical assistance manual is NIAAA's response to the needs of the Community Demonstration Projects to meet their goals of reducing alcohol and other drug abuse, increasing access to housing, and improving the quality of life for their clients. In responding to these immediate needs, this report seeks a broad target audience that includes alcohol, drug treatment, and recovery programs; providers of low-income housing; local community leadership; and all other individuals interested in developing and operating housing for homeless individuals with alcohol and other drug problems (authors).

**Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 6000 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7003, Suite 505 Bethesda, Maryland 20892-7003 <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>.

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**Order #: 6903**

**Authors:** Devine, J.A., Brody, C.J., Wright, J.D.

**Title:** **Evaluating an Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program for the Homeless: An Econometric Approach.**

**Source:** Evaluation and Program Planning 20(2): 205-215, 1997. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** The New Orleans Homeless Substance Abusers Project (NOHSAP) was designed as a randomized field experiment to test the effectiveness of a residential alcohol and drug treatment program on the sobriety, employment, housing, and social integration of homeless substance abusers. However, program staff sabotaged randomization into treatment and control groups, and research attrition was also non-random. Non-random assignment to treatment and non-random research attrition threaten internal and external validity by biasing OLS estimates of the effects of treatment and necessitate use of econometric selection bias correction modeling techniques. Results of these corrected models are then used in subsequent estimates of treatment effects on a variety of outcome measures. After correction, positive treatment effects prove relatively modest. However, subsequent analysis suggests that NOHSAP exerted a critical indirect effect on outcomes by facilitating subject's participation in outside substance abuse groups (authors).

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**Order #: 6977**

**Authors:** Devine, J.A., Wright, J.D.

**Title:** **Losing the Housing Game: The Leveling Effects of Substance Abuse.**

**Source:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 67(4): 618-631, 1997. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper presents data on the housing dynamics and socioeconomic characteristics of 670 participants in the New Orleans Homeless Substance Abusers Program, a federally funded research demonstration project targeted to homeless alcoholics and drug abusers in the greater New Orleans area. Analysis of the sample participants revealed substantial diversity with respect to income, education, and occupational attainment. However, drug consumption and dependence seem to serve as socioeconomic levelers, dissolving otherwise potentially critical differences in human capital and economic capacities. The authors emphasize the need to focus concurrently on both structural and individual causes of homelessness (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 5762

**Authors:** Devine, J.A., Wright, J.D., Brody, C.J.

**Title:** An Evaluation of an Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program for Homeless Substance Abusers.

**Source:** Evaluation Review 19(6): 620-645, 1995. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article evaluates a residential alcohol/drug treatment program for the homeless. The evaluation documents numerous deviations from the program as designed and other implementation problems. Foremost among these was that the project was designed as a randomized experiment, but randomization was sabotaged by the treatment staff. Non-random research attrition constituted another potential source of bias. The authors employ econometric modeling techniques to correct for these selection biases. Consistent with the drug treatment literature, evidence suggests that people retained in treatment for more than a few months exhibit more positive outcomes than those staying for shorter periods (authors).

Order #: 6568

**Authors:** Donohue, T.E.

**Title:** In the Open. Diary of A Homeless Alcoholic.

**Source:** Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1996. (Book: 210 pages)

**Abstract:** The author's manuscript describes his days in missions and flophouses, daily labor offices, public libraries, and campsites in several states. Coping strategies, natural reactions, logic and self-deceptions of homeless alcoholics are well detailed. The author describes the process he uses to try to stop drinking, although he fails. This personal account gives an in-depth look at several issues the author faces while experiencing homelessness and alcoholism.

**Available From:** The University of Chicago Press, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, (312) 702-7740. (COST: \$22.95) (ISBN: 0-226-15767-9)

Order #: 7432

**Authors:** Drake, R.E., McHugo, G.J., Biesanz, J.C.

**Title:** The Test-Retest Reliability of Standardized Instruments Among Homeless Persons with Substance Use Disorders.

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 56: 161-167, 1995. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined the reliability of standardized instruments used in a cooperative agreement on homeless persons with substance use disorder. The study examined the one-week test-reliability of the Alcohol Dependence Scale, the Addiction Severity Index, and the Personal History Form using 189 randomly selected individuals participating in a multisite study of services for homeless persons with alcohol and other drug abuse problems. In addition to the scales and items, factors hypothesized to influence reliability related to subject, interviewer, and setting were examined. The results showed substantial reliability for scale scores, but mixed reliability for individual items. Reliability was greater when items were factual and based on a recent time interval, and when subjects were interviewed in a protective setting. The authors conclude that reliability should be examined in individual studies of homeless persons and efforts should be made to minimize controllable sources of unreliability (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 6446

**Authors:** Drake, R.E., McHugo, G.J., Biesanz, J.C.

**Title:** The Test-Retest of Standardized Instruments Among Homeless Persons with Substance Use Disorder.

**Source:** Lebanon, NH: New Hampshire-Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, 1993. (Report: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this report is to examine the test-retest reliability of several instruments being used in a nationwide cooperative study of services for homeless persons with substance use disorders. The authors focus on three instruments: (1) the Addiction Severity Index; (2) the Alcohol Dependence Scale; and (3) the Personal History Form. Results support the test-retest reliability of data from structured interviews with homeless persons who abuse alcohol and other drugs. Results show reliability is enhanced when: (1) scales rather than single items are used; (2) when questions are straightforward and factual rather than inferential; (3) when a recent rather than long-term frame is used; and (4) when subjects are interviewed in a protected setting after detoxification. The authors conclude that threats to reliability include older age, male gender, a history of more than one episode of homelessness, and greater severity of psychiatric problems.

Order #: 12529

**Authors:** Erickson, J.R., Chong, J., Anderson, C., Stevens, S.

**Title:** Service Linkages: Understanding What Fosters and What Deters From Service Coordination for Homeless Adult Drug Users.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 22(2): 343-362, 1995. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes the experience of the staff of the Amity Settlement Services for Education and Transition Program in initiating contact and linking with service providers from community based agencies. The perspective of the staff and providers was chosen to document the day-to-day coordination of services by those persons directly responsible for the care of the homeless adult drug user. From this perspective, the direct-care providers discuss and interpret service linkage issues as these affect their daily work. The problem of service integration at the level of interorganizational fields was not examined in this study (authors).

Order #: 12696

**Authors:** Ettner, S., Argeriou, M., Carty, D., Dilonardo, J., Liu, H.

**Title:** How Did the Introduction of Managed Care for the Uninsured in Iowa Affect the Use of Substance Abuse Services?

**Source:** Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research 30(1): 26-40, 2003. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors discuss the concerns raised about access under managed care for vulnerable populations such as publicly funded patients with substance abuse problems. According to the article, to estimate the effects of the Iowa Managed Substance Abuse Care Plan (IMSACP) on substance abuse service use by publicly funded patients, service use before and after IMSACP was compared; adjustments were made for changes in population sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. The authors state that between fiscal years 1994 and 1997, patient case mix was marked by a higher burden of illness and the use of inpatient, residential non-detox, outpatient counseling, and assessment services declined, while use of intensive outpatient and residential detox services increased. The authors also state that these findings were similar among women, children, and homeless persons. The article concludes that without knowing the impact on treatment outcomes, these changes cannot be interpreted as improved provider efficiency versus simply cost containment and profit maximization (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Fischer, P.J. **Order #:** 896
- Title:** **Estimating the Prevalence of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Problems in the Contemporary Homeless Population: A Review of the Literature.**
- Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 333-389, 1989. (Journal Article: 57 pages)
- Abstract:** The author reviews epidemiologic findings reported since 1980 to obtain current estimates on the prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental health problems in the homeless population. A comparison of prevalence estimates by location of study, sampling size and composition, and method of assessment is presented. Although the masses of recent data are not truly comparable, there is evidence of large numbers of alcoholics, addicts, and people with mental illnesses among the "literally homeless," and data indicate that they are homeless longer and more often.
- 
- Authors:** Fischer, P.J., Breakey, W.R. **Order #:** 1246
- Title:** **The Epidemiology of Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Disorders Among Homeless Persons.**
- Source:** American Psychologist 46(11): 1115-1128, 1991. (Journal Article: 14 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes recent research on the prevalence of alcohol, drug, and mental (ADM) disorders and the characteristics of homeless substance abusers and persons with mental illnesses. Methodological problems in homelessness research are reviewed, particularly in relation to definitions of homelessness and sampling- and case-ascertainment methods. Prevalence rates of ADM disorders are much higher in homeless groups than in the general population. As is true of homeless people in general, homeless substance abusers and mentally ill persons are characterized by extreme poverty; underutilization of public entitlements; isolation from family, friends, and other support networks; frequent contact with correctional agencies; and poor general health. Knowledge of these disadvantages should be used to advocate for better services to prevent homelessness and support homeless people (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Fischer, P.J., Breakey, W.R. **Order #:** 517
- Title:** **Profile of the Baltimore Homeless with Alcohol Problems.**
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 11(3):36-37; 61,1987. (Journal Article: 3 pages)
- Abstract:** This article reports on the Baltimore Homeless Study funded by NIMH and NIAAA. Homeless persons from missions were compared to 1,338 men living in households to study the mental health and social characteristics of those in the mission. Differences in mental health status, service utilization patterns, and social dysfunction were significant. Implications of the findings are discussed in terms of research and health policy (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Forst, M.L. **Order #:** 3391
- Title:** **A Substance Use Profile of Delinquent and Homeless Youth.**
- Source:** Journal of Drug Education 24(3): 219-231, 1994. (Journal Article: 13 pages)
- Abstract:** Research indicates that high-risk adolescent populations, such as homeless and delinquent youth, have a variety of health problems, including relatively high levels of substance abuse. This study provides empirical data on the substance use behaviors of a sample of delinquent and a sample of homeless youth in San Francisco. The data indicate that both samples use tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs at higher rates than the general adolescent population. The study concludes that drug education and prevention programs must be tailored to fit the needs and lifestyles of these two populations, and that programs should be provided within the broader context of adolescent health care.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 8110**

**Authors:** Francis, E., Hughes, P., Schinka, J.

**Title:** Improving Cost-Effectiveness in a Substance Abuse Program.

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 50(5): 633-635, 1999. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviewed the response of one Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) substance abuse program to changes in the VA health care system that included the expansion of the continuum of clinical service settings from inpatient to outpatient care to achieve excellence in health care in a more cost-efficient manner. The authors' challenge was to transform this inpatient-focused program into a comprehensive ambulatory care service for patients who are largely homeless and unemployed and who have very limited family support or transportation capabilities. The authors provide an overview of this reorganization process. By the end of the transformation, the outpatient and residential programs serve at least twice the number of patients, and program services are now offered at various intensities tailored to the needs of each patient.

**Order #: 11655**

**Authors:** Franklin, J.E., Lindenthal, J.J., Sufian, M.

**Title:** Barriers to the Implementation of a Program for Inner-City, Homeless Substance Abusers on General Assistance: Newark.

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 10(3/4): 65-76, 1993. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes the implementation of a comprehensive rehabilitation program for people who are homeless with substance abuse disorders, within an inner-city setting. The program was a joint effort between a university research team and the general welfare department of the City of Newark, NJ. A description of the program is followed by a discussion of the political, economic, philosophical and bureaucratic barriers towards implementation of the project. Strengths and weaknesses of multiple agency efforts to rehabilitate people who are homeless with substance abuse disorders are discussed. Complex systems issues that may be generalizable to other similar settings are highlighted. Conclusions and recommendations for implementation of future projects are presented (authors).

**Order #: 11683**

**Authors:** Frisman, L.K., Rosenheck, R.

**Title:** The Impact of Disability Payments on Persons with Addictive Disorders.

**Source:** Psychiatric Annals 32(5): 303-307, 2002. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article addresses the issues of substance abuse and disability eligibility. Many patients with mental illness have comorbid substance abuse/dependence disorders. Deciphering to what extent work impairments are related to a primary psychiatric disorder as opposed to a substance use disorder can sometimes be difficult. Recent data examining disability awards and homelessness among patients with substance use disorders are highlighted (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 6716**

**Authors:** Frisman, L.K., Rosenheck, R.

**Title:** **The Relationship of Public Support Payments to Substance Abuse Among Homeless Veterans With Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(6): 792-795, 1997. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** A suspicion that disability payments may exacerbate substance use among persons with chemical addictions recently led Congress to limit federal disability entitlements of applicants whose disability status is related to substance abuse, even if they have another serious mental disorder. This study empirically explored the relationship between receipt of disability payments and substance use among homeless mentally ill veterans. The study sample included 2,474 homeless veterans with a current diagnosis of schizophrenia and a substance abuse or dependence disorder who were assessed in a community outreach program sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs. After adjustment for other relevant factors, receipt of disability payments showed no significant relationship to the number of days of substance use a month, even among frequent users of alcohol and drugs. Findings about substance use among the homeless veterans with serious mental disorders in this study provide no support for the assertion that disability payments exacerbate substance use (authors).

**Order #: 8613**

**Authors:** Galaif, E.R., Nyamathi, A.M., Stein, J.A.

**Title:** **Psychosocial Predictors of Current Drug Use, Drug Problems, and Physical Drug Dependence in Homeless Women.**

**Source:** Addictive Behaviors 24(6): 801-814, 1999. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors examined risk and protective factors associated with three qualitatively different drug use constructs describing a continuum of drug use among a sample of 1,179 homeless women. Relationships among positive and negative sources of social support, positive and negative coping strategies, depression, and the drug constructs of current drug use, drug problems, and physical drug dependence were assessed. Current drug use was predicted by more negative social support (from drug-using family/friends), depression, and less positive coping. Drug problems were predicted by more negative coping, depression, and less positive coping. Physical drug dependence was predicted by negative social support and depression, and less positive social support. The authors suggest empowering homeless women and offering tangible resources for coping with the stress of being homeless may be beneficial to them (authors).

**Order #: 11990**

**Authors:** Galea, S., Vlahov, D.

**Title:** **Social Determinants and the Health of Drug Users: Socioeconomic Status, Homelessness, and Incarceration.**

**Source:** Public Health Reports 117(3): 135-145, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews the evidence on the adverse health consequences of low socioeconomic status, homelessness and incarceration among drug users. The authors discuss the effects of availability on resources, access to social welfare systems, marginalization, and compliance with medication have on drug users. Suggestions are made regarding the public health system, and its need to address the social factors that accompany and exacerbate the health consequences of illicit drug use (authors).



## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Garrett, G.R. **Order #: 895**
- Title:** **Alcohol Problems and Homelessness: History and Research.**
- Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 301-332, 1989. (Journal Article: 32 pages)
- Abstract:** This article reviews past and current studies of homeless persons with alcohol problems. The author finds that alcohol problems continue to be a prominent characteristic of today's homeless population, just as they were for homeless populations of earlier decades. However, research suggests that there have been important shifts in the profiles of contemporary homeless individuals with alcohol problems. These include a higher proportion of women, adolescents, minorities, veterans, and people with dual diagnosis. The author concludes that developing programs that merge housing with treatment and social services during the recovery process must be a major priority in the 1990s.
- 
- Authors:** Garrett, G.R. and Schutt, R.K. **Order #: 520**
- Title:** **Social Services for Homeless Alcoholics: Assessment and Response.**
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 11(3): 50-53, 1987. (Journal Article: 4 pages)
- Abstract:** This article addresses the use of a variety of assessment techniques to determine alcohol abuse among homeless individuals and the use of case managers both in assessment and in work with homeless individuals. The authors describe the successful use of a six-page interview schedule for case assessment of alcohol problems. Beyond the assessment of problems, the authors feel that case managers can provide a critical link in the delivery of services to homeless individuals (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Geissler, L.J., Bormann, C.A., Kwiatkowski, C.F., Braucht, G.N., Reichardt, C.S. **Order #: 3174**
- Title:** **Women, Homelessness, and Substance Abuse: Moving Beyond the Stereotypes.**
- Source:** Psychology of Women Quarterly 19: 65-83, 1995. (Journal Article: 18 pages)
- Abstract:** This study examined the characteristics of homeless women with substance abuse problems. First, 49 homeless women and 274 homeless men were compared to demonstrate distinct problems and treatment needs of the women. Results showed that the women were more likely than the men to abuse drugs, but less likely to receive substance abuse treatment. In addition, women spent more time in doubled-up living arrangements, and were more likely to receive outpatient psychiatric treatment. Implications for research and treatment are discussed (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Goldberg, E.V., Simpson, T. **Order #: 11656**
- Title:** **Challenging Stereotypes in Treatment of the Homeless Alcoholic and Addict: Creating Freedom Through Structure in Large Groups.**
- Source:** Social Work with Groups 18(2/3): 79-93, 1995. (Journal Article: 15 pages)
- Abstract:** This paper challenges stereotypes that influence treatment of the alcoholic and addicted homeless population. It describes a method used to work with this population that was developed when group membership rose to 30 - 45 and became too large for "traditional" small-group approaches. It examines conventional substance abuse treatment and group work literature that influence group structure, process, and the leader role; and examines related issues of empowerment in reference to an autonomy-paternalism dilemma. (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Graham, B.J., Linehan, M.M. **Order #: 3742**
- Title:** **Group Treatment for the Homeless and Chronic Alcoholic Woman.**
- Source:** In Brody, C.M. (Ed.), *Women's Therapy Groups*. New York: Springer, p. 177-197, 1987. (Book Chapter: 21 pages)
- Abstract:** This chapter includes a brief review of the literature and a description of a group treatment strategy the authors have found useful in working with homeless women. The chapter is directed toward helping the clinician who is interested in working with homeless women who could benefit from a therapeutic environment.
- 
- Authors:** Greene, J.M., Ennett, S.T., Ringwalt, C.L. **Order #: 6407**
- Title:** **Substance Use Among Runaway and Homeless Youth in Three National Samples.**
- Source:** *American Journal of Public Health* 87(2): 229-235, 1997. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** The authors describe a study in which standardized estimates of the prevalence of substance use by runaway and homeless youth between the ages of 12 and 21 in various settings were compared with each other and with estimates for youth in the general population. Four surveys were used: (1) a nationally representative survey of runaway and homeless youth residing in federally and non-federally funded shelters; (2) a multi-city survey of street youth; (3) a nationally representative household survey of youth with and without recent runaway and homeless experiences; and (4) a nationally representative household survey of youth whose previous runaway/ homeless status was unknown. For almost every substance, use prevalence was highest among street youth. Results show shelter youth and household youth with recent runaway/ homeless experiences reported similar rates. In the household surveys, substance use rates were lowest and were generally comparable. The authors conclude that many homeless and runaway youth use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs at rates substantially higher than nonrunaway and nonhomeless youth, indicating a need for comprehensive and intensive substance abuse prevention and treatment services for these youth (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Green-Hennessy, S. **Order #: 11811**
- Title:** **Factors Associated with Receipt of Behavioral Health Services Among Persons with Substance Dependence.**
- Source:** *Psychiatric Services* 53(12): 1592-1598, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes a study that sought to identify demographic and clinical variables that predict use of behavioral health services among persons with substance dependence. The conclusions drawn from the study were that several clinical and demographic variables were predictive of some type of treatment use by substance-dependent individuals. Persons who used mental health care only were more likely to be female, to be of higher socioeconomic status, not to have a history of involvement with the legal system, and to have problems with alcohol or marijuana but not to perceive themselves as needing addiction treatment. (authors)

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 6429

**Authors:** Gregoire, T.K.

**Title:** Subtypes of Alcohol Involvement and Their Relationships to Exits from Homelessness.

**Source:** Substance Use & Misuse 31(10): 1333-1357, 1996. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

**Abstract:** The author describes a study that sought to ascertain the presence of meaningful subtypes of alcohol and other drug involvement among homeless persons. Subtypes were derived using factor analysis to determine dimensions underlying alcohol involvement and cluster analysis to create unique subtypes. The types with the highest level of alcohol or drug use had the longest period of continuous homelessness and were less likely to have exited from homelessness when reinterviewed six months later. The dimensions represent a more sophisticated framework for describing alcohol and drug involvement among homeless persons and may be useful for practitioners in conducting assessments, designing programs, and planning interventions (author).

Order #: 5856

**Authors:** Grella, C.E.

**Title:** A Residential Recovery Program for Homeless Alcoholics: Differences in Program Recruitment and Retention.

**Source:** Journal of Mental Health Administration 20(2): 90-99, 1993. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper describes the Sober Transitional Housing and Employment Project (STHEP), a long-term residential recovery program in Los Angeles for homeless alcoholics. This NIAAA community demonstration project aimed to reintegrate homeless alcoholics into the urban environment and to increase levels of sobriety, housing, and employment. Participants first completed a 90-day program in a rural location and then transferred to a downtown recovery home for an additional 120 days. Services included enhanced vocational and housing assistance and specialized group activities. The evaluation examined patterns of recruitment and program retention in comparison to a control group which received only the first phase. Upon completion of the second phase, whites were more likely to discharge to a rental situation, blacks to a sober group living facility, and women to live with others. Differences in program recruitment and completion may be explained by employment history, economic status, gender, race, and age differences. The findings suggest the need for program planners to consider the diverse backgrounds and needs of homeless alcoholics and to match services to individual needs (author).

Order #: 12666

**Authors:** Guydish, J., Ponath, C., Bostrom, A., Campbell, K., Barron, N.

**Title:** Effects of Losing SSI Benefits on Standard Drug and Alcohol Outcome Measures.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 169-194, 2003. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the elimination of drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A) as an impairment category for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which allowed a six-month period for DA&A recipients to request an eligibility redetermination, and terminated all SSI DA&A benefits on January 1, 1997. The authors conducted a multi-site cohort study of persons affected by this change, in which participants were interviewed prior to the benefits termination date and reinterviewed over a two-year follow-up period. The authors assessed the impact of loss of SSI DA&A benefits on Addiction Severity Index (ASI) composite scores, which are often used to reflect treatment outcomes in seven areas (psychological, social, alcohol, drug, legal, employment, and medical). The authors classified participants as either on SSI or off SSI during follow up and analyzed ASI composite scores treating time as a linear-effect, including baseline composite scores as covariates (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12485**

**Authors:** Hoffman, M.P.

**Title:** Substance Problems Among Homeless Persons in California: An Assessment of Needs (DRAFT).

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center, 1999. (Unpublished Paper: 164 pages)

**Abstract:** Researchers and service providers alike have become increasingly aware that a significant share of California's homeless population suffers from a substance use disorder. Epidemiological studies indicate that fifty percent of California's homeless population have a current substance use problem. This report is organized into several sections: section one documents the composition of the known homeless population in California; section two details the context of and health needs affecting people who are homeless; section three addresses substance problems among people who are homeless; section four examines interventions for homeless substance abusers; and section five makes recommendations for research, practice, and policy (author).

**Available From:** California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Research and Policy Analysis Branch, 1700 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 323-2021, cchaffee@adp.state.ca.us, www.adp.state.ca.us

**Order #: 1893**

**Authors:** Huebner, R.B. and Crosse, S.B.

**Title:** Challenges in Evaluating a National Demonstration Program for Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.

**Source:** In Rog, D. (ed.); Evaluating Programs for the Homeless (New Directions for Program Evaluation). San Francisco: Jossey Bass, 1991. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter focuses on the methodological and practical challenges faced in developing and implementing the evaluation component of the NIAAA/NIDA homeless demonstration program. The authors briefly describe the demonstration program, highlighting how the program was structured, the types of service interventions represented in the nine projects, and an analysis of the evaluation designs implemented at each site. This overview is followed by a detailed discussion of an approach to designing a national evaluation. The authors conclude with a discussion of some of the lessons learned in designing an evaluation of this type of demonstration program, and offer suggestions for future evaluation research in the field.

**Order #: 12661**

**Authors:** Hunt, S., Baumohl, J.

**Title:** Drink, Drugs and Disability: An Introduction to the Controversy.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 9-76, 2003. (Journal Article: 67 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews the history of the drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A) program within Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the controversies that dogged the years before its termination in 1996. The authors describe this program, and its evolution, through three decades, and discuss the highly publicized misuse of funds by beneficiaries. The authors assert that the program, seen as an instance of state-induced harm, became an early target of the conservative welfare reformers who took control of Congress after the 1994 elections (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12675**

**Authors:** Hunt, S., Baumohl, J.

**Title:** Now Invited to Testify: Former Beneficiaries Appraise the SSI Drug Addiction and Alcoholism Program.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 501-537, 2003. (Journal Article: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** This article takes up various policy questions fundamental to any welfare program for substance abusers. The authors consider the place of disability benefits in the United States system of categorical aid and the problems raised by substance abuse for the disability category, and also discuss the desirable objectives of a welfare program for substance abusers and the various mechanisms by which they might be achieved. The article considers how any new program might be positioned in the context of categorical aid and American federalism (authors).

**Order #: 7996**

**Authors:** Irving, L.M., Seidner, A.L., Burling, T.A.

**Title:** Hope and Recovery from Substance Dependence in Homeless Veterans.

**Source:** Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology 17(4): 389-406, 1998. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the relationship between current hopeful thinking about goals ("state hope") and recovery from substance dependence as assessed among residents and graduates of a residential treatment program for substance dependent homeless veterans. Contrary to the authors' predictions, residents and graduates did not differ in their level of state hope. As predicted, higher state hope was related to greater time abstinent and better quality of life, as well as greater self-efficacy, placing less emphasis on the advantages of substance use, and greater perceived social support. Also as predicted, current hopeful thinking was correlated with a greater number of recovery-related variables for residents than for graduates of the program. The implications and limitations of the results are discussed.

**Order #: 6949**

**Authors:** Johnson, T.P., Freels, S.A., Parsons, J.A., Vangeest, J.B.

**Title:** Substance Abuse and Homelessness: Social Selection or Social Adaptation?

**Source:** Addiction 92(4): 437-445, 1997. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study that examined the nature of the relationship between substance abuse and homelessness, assessing both social selection and social adaptation models. Using data from a random probability sample, the substance abuse and homeless experiences of 303 homeless people and people at-risk of homelessness in Cook County, Ill., were investigated. Results indicated drug but not alcohol abuse was associated with first homeless episode, and that prior homeless experiences were found to be predictive of first symptoms of both alcohol and drug abuse. Other variables, such as the availability of social and economic resources, were also found to be associated with each of these outcomes. The authors concluded that models of both selection and adaptation processes are necessary to account for the association between homelessness and substance abuse which indicates that a multidirectional model is more appropriate. In addition, the authors also suggest that in recent years, drugs may have displaced alcohol as an important precursor of homelessness for many individuals (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Jones, A.B. **Order #: 7790**
- Title:** **Harm Reduction: Helping Homeless Drug Users Stay Healthy**
- Source:** Calverton, MD: Macro International, Inc., April 30, 1998. (Presentation: 26 pages)
- Abstract:** The purpose of this presentation was to help participants: (1) understand the pros and cons of harm reduction; (2) learn harm reduction techniques; (3) examine strategies of working with active drug users; (4) examine treatment alternatives for active drug users; and (5) examine evaluation and research of harm reduction efforts. Included is the article, "Harm Reduction Protocol: The Minneapolis Experience" and a bibliography.
- Available From:** Macro International, Inc., 11785 Belville Dr., Calverton, MD 20705-3119, (301) 572-0200, www.macroint.com.
- 
- Authors:** Kaspro, W.J., Rosenheck, R. **Order #: 7292**
- Title:** **Substance Use and Psychiatric Problems of Homeless Native American Veterans.**
- Source:** Psychiatric Services 49(3): 345-350, 1998. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** This study estimated the proportion and representation of Native Americans among homeless veterans and compared their psychiatric and substance use problems with those of other ethnic groups of homeless veterans. The study was based on data from the Department of Veterans Affairs' Health Care for the Homeless Veterans program, which operates in 71 sites across the country. The authors found that Native Americans are overrepresented in the homeless veteran population. They have more severe alcohol problems than other minority groups but somewhat fewer drug dependence and psychiatric problems (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Kingree, J.B., Stephens, T., Braithwaite, R., Griffin, J. **Order #: 8067**
- Title:** **Predictors of Homelessness Among Participants in a Substance Abuse Treatment Program.**
- Source:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 69(2): 261-266, 1999. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** In this article, risk factors for homelessness were examined prospectively among recent participants in a residential substance abuse treatment program for low-income individuals. Low levels of support from friends, greater depression, and recent substance use were bivariately associated with homelessness two months following completion. However, friend support was the only factor associated with homelessness after controlling for other significant bivariate predictors. The authors conclude that interventions to bolster social relations hold potential for preventing future homelessness.
- 
- Authors:** Kipke, M., Montgomery, S., Simon, T., Iverson, E. **Order #: 7274**
- Title:** **"Substance Abuse" Disorders Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.**
- Source:** Substance Use & Misuse 32(7&8): 969-86, 1997. (Journal Article: 15 pages)
- Abstract:** This study used systematic sampling methods to recruit a sample of 432 homeless youth from both service and natural "hang-out" sampling sites. According to DSM-III criteria, the majority of respondents were classified as having an alcohol and/or illicit "drug abuse" disorder (71%). The results from multivariate logistic regression analyses indicate that cumulative length of time homeless is positively associated with risk for an "abuse" disorder. The implications of these findings and recommendations for service interventions are discussed (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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**Order #: 7782**

- Authors:** Kirby, M.W., Braucht, N., Brown, E., Krane, S., McCann, M., VanDeMark, N.
- Title:** **Dyadic Case Management as a Strategy for Prevention of Homelessness Among Chronically Debilitated Men and Women with Alcohol and Drug Dependence.**
- Source:** Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 53-71, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)
- Abstract:** The PROUD (Project to Reduce Over-Utilization of Detoxification) Homelessness Prevention Project of Arapaho House, Inc., in Denver uses a pair or dyad of case managers to address the individualized client needs of a target population characterized chiefly by chronic utilization of public detoxification services. Based on a Stages of Change model, PROUD aims to offer a cost-effective managed-care strategy for reducing over-utilization while simultaneously coordinating a more optimal mix of substance abuse and housing services. The intervention model focuses on intensive contact with clients, including recruitment, engagement, relationship- and skills-building, housing stabilization, and advocacy. Informal evaluations have shown PROUD to be effective in reducing the number of days and the number of episodes of detoxification.

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**Order #: 516**

- Authors:** Koegel, P. and Burnam, M.A.
- Title:** **Traditional and Nontraditional Homeless Alcoholics.**
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 11(3): 28-33, 1987. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes an NIMH-NIAAA supported study, conducted between 1984 and 1985 by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. Like many studies of homeless individuals, this one revealed a predominantly young, male, minority population. Differentiating between individuals who are "purely alcoholic" and those who are dually diagnosed, the authors found that the "pure alcoholic" mirrors the profile that dominates the historic literature on homelessness. While differing demographically, both "pure" and dual diagnosis alcoholics were alike in having long-term experience with skid row and in citing non-job related reasons for homelessness. Data suggested that alcoholism is more likely to precede homelessness than vice versa (authors).

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**Order #: 10482**

- Authors:** Koegel, P., Burnam, M.
- Title:** **The Epidemiology of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence Among Homeless Individuals: Findings From the Inner City of Los Angeles.**
- Source:** University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 1987. (Report: 215 )
- Abstract:** This report is based on NIMH-funded research conducted between July 1984 and March 1985. Interviews were conducted with a probability sample of 379 homeless adults in the Skid Row area of Los Angeles. This report addresses a secondary analysis, funded by NIAAA, of the alcohol-related data. The four secondary analyses in this report are: prevalence of alcohol abuse/dependency; relationships between patterns of alcoholism and patterns of homelessness; a comparison between homeless alcoholics and alcoholics in household settings; and homeless individuals with dual diagnosis of major mental illness and alcoholism. Findings indicate that approximately 40% of those interviewed had a current diagnosis of alcoholism, that alcoholism is more likely to precede homelessness than vice versa, and that 12% of the sample presented a dual diagnosis.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 11642**

**Authors:** Levounis, P., Galanter, M., Dermatis, H., Hamowy, A., De Leon, G.

**Title:** **Correlates of HIV Transmission Risk Factors and Considerations for Interventions in Homeless, Chemically Addicted and Mentally Ill Patients.**

**Source:** Journal of Addictive Diseases 21(3): 61-72, 2002. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** A study was conducted to ascertain correlates of HIV high risk behaviors and attitudes toward HIV. A questionnaire was administered to 103 men living in modified therapeutic community (TC) for men who are homeless, chemically addicted and mentally ill. The psychiatric diagnoses of the sample population included psychotic disorders, depressive disorders, and bipolar disorders. Forty-two percent reported that their primary substance of abuse was cocaine and another 40% named alcohol as the substance to which they were most addicted. Two logistic regression analyses were conducted, one with needle sharing as the outcome measure and one with endorsement of the need for lifestyle changes to reduce risk of HIV transmission. Cocaine users were 3.4 times more likely to have shared needles than the rest of the sample. Patients who had a history of sexually transmitted diseases were 17 times more likely to endorse the need for lifestyle changes. The level of HIV transmission knowledge was unrelated to HIV risk behaviors or attitudes (authors).

**Order #: 7810**

**Authors:** Liberty, H.J., Johnson, B.D., Jainchill, N., Ryder, J., Messina, M., Reynolds, S., Hossain, M.

**Title:** **Dynamic Recovery: Comparative Study of Therapeutic Communities in Homeless Shelters for Men.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 15(5): 401-423, 1998. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** The Dynamic Recovery Project examined relationships between homelessness, substance abuse, and recovery, and investigated the effectiveness of the therapeutic community (TC) treatment model in helping homeless drug users move toward stable drug-free living. This project compared two short-term TCs that were situated within pre-existing homeless shelters with a clean and sober dormitory. Dramatic decreases in drug and alcohol use at follow-up were confirmed by urinalysis. The length of time in treatment rather than the specific program accounted for decreased alcohol and drug use. The comparison group experienced smaller, nonsignificant decreases unrelated to type of program or time in treatment. The authors conclude that therapeutic communities can be successfully implemented in public shelters for homeless men (authors).

**Order #: 888**

**Authors:** Lubran, B.

**Title:** **Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among the Homeless Population: A National Response.**

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 11-23, 1990. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of NIAAA's Community Demonstration Projects focusing on treatment and recovery approaches addressing the complex issues of alcohol and drug problems among the homeless population. A brief introduction to the nine demonstration projects discussed in this special issue is included.

**Order #: 381**

**Authors:** Lubran, B.

**Title:** **Research and Other Activities Addressing the Homeless Population With Alcohol Problems**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: NIAAA March, 1987. (Report: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This report summarizes programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) which address the problems of alcohol and homelessness, including research, research dissemination, and national leadership. Ms. Lubran presents brief descriptions of current (1986-87) research supported by NIAAA; the research covers treatment program models and program implications as well as extensive information on population characteristics. Reports produced by this research will be available from CHAMP as they are published.



## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Lubran, B.G. **Order #:** 512
- Title:** Alcohol-Related Problems Among the Homeless: NIAAA's Response.
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 2(3):4-7, 1987. (Journal Article: 4 pages)
- Abstract:** The author discusses the proportion of the U.S. homeless population that is alcoholic and the research now underway. Epidemiological, clinical, and service delivery issues are described as the most pertinent areas in NIAAA's research efforts. NIAAA plans for funding future research are described, and activities addressing homeless individuals with alcohol problems are presented (author).
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- Authors:** MacLean, M.G., Paradise, M.J., Cauce, A.M. **Order #:** 8440
- Title:** Substance Use and Psychological Adjustment in Homeless Adolescents: A Test of Three Models.
- Source:** American Journal of Community Psychology 27(3): 405-425, 1999. (Journal Article: 21 pages)
- Abstract:** In this article, three models of adolescent substance use, the deviance-prone, affect-regulation, and normative development models, are assessed regarding their ability to predict the substance use of a high-risk homeless adolescent sample with high rates of deviance, depression, and substance use. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses that included tests for curvilinear and gender interaction effects were performed. Results supported the deviance-prone model most strongly, with delinquency but not aggressive behavior predicting substance use. The affect-regulation model received support for females but not for males. With respect to the normative development model, results did not indicate that moderate substance users were better off than abstainers in terms of negative affect or interpersonal relationships (authors).
- 
- Authors:** Martinez, T.E., Gleghorn, A., Marx, R., Clements, K., Bowman, M., Katz, M.H. **Order #:** 7450
- Title:** Psychosocial Histories, Social Environment, and HIV Risk Behaviors of Injection and Noninjection Drug Using Homeless Youths.
- Source:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 30(1): 1-10, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article examines a study on the prevalence of HIV high-risk sexual and drug use behavior in a population of homeless youth. The authors recruited 186 homeless, runaway, and street youth in three northern California cities using systematic street-based sampling methods, and assessed psychosocial histories, currently daily activities, and sexual and drug-related risk behaviors using qualitative and quantitative techniques. Youths reported high lifetime rates of injection drug use (45%), recent drug and alcohol abuse (100%), and current homelessness (84%). Injection drug using youths were more likely than noninjection drug using youth to report traumatic psychosocial histories, including parental substance use and forced institutionalization, use of alcohol and other noninjection drugs, a history of survival sex, and the use of squats or abandoned buildings as shelter. The authors state that these findings underscore the need for multifaceted service and prevention programs to address the varied needs of these high-risk youth (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Mason, M. **Order #:** 7503
- Title:** **Without a Net: A Study of Early Impacts of Supplemental Security Income Benefits Elimination for Persons with Disabilities Due to Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Cook County, Illinois. Impact, Policy Alternatives, and Action Steps.**
- Source:** Chicago, IL: Mid-America Institute on Poverty Research and Policy Report; The SSI Coalition for a Responsible Safety Net, 1998. ( Report: 25 pages)
- Abstract:** This report documents the impacts of federal legislation that eliminated Supplemental Security Income benefits for those disabled by drug and alcohol abuse. The report contains information on the impact of these reforms in the Chicago area. The results of this study indicate that the federal policy change has had significant impact at the state and local level and on the lives of former beneficiaries. In particular, there has been increased need for, and pressure on, county and municipal governments to provide emergency services to this population. The authors discuss the results and provide recommendations for policy changes.
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- Authors:** McCarty, D. **Order #:** 901
- Title:** **Nine Demonstration Grants: Nine Approaches.**
- Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 1-9, 1990. (Journal Article: 9 pages)
- Abstract:** This article provides introductory information on the nine NIAAA-funded demonstration projects providing alcohol and drug treatment services to homeless men and women. The programs are located in Alaska, California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania, and represent a broad spectrum of engagement, intervention, and recovery approaches.
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- Authors:** McCarty, D., Argeriou, M., Krakow, M., Mulvey, K. **Order #:** 889
- Title:** **Stabilization Services for Homeless Alcoholics and Drug Addicts.**
- Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 31-45, 1990. (Journal Article: 15 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes the Stabilization Services Project, a National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism demonstration project in Boston providing post-detoxification services to substance abusers who are homeless or near homeless. Placement in recovery homes, transitioning to residence in sober housing, and a resumption of employment are the major elements of this rehabilitation program. A description of the multiple services offered by the project is provided, as well as preliminary results of a program evaluation conducted between August 1988 and June 1989.
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- Authors:** McLellan, A., Hagan, T., Levine, M., Meyers, K., Gould, F., Bencivengo, M., Durell, J., Jaffe, J. **Order #:** 12703
- Title:** **Does Clinical Case Management Improve Outpatient Addiction Treatment?**
- Source:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence 55(1-2): 91-103, 1999. (Journal Article: 12 pages)
- Abstract:** This project evaluated whether clinical case managers (CCMs) could increase access and utilization of social services in the community; and thereby improve outcomes of addiction treatment. No case management (NoCM) patients received standard, group-based, abstinence-oriented, outpatient drug abuse counseling approximately twice a week. Clinical case management (CCM) patients were treated in the same programs but also were assigned a CCM who provided access to pre-contracted, support services such as drug free housing, medical care, legal referral, and parenting classes from community agencies. CCM patients received more alcohol, medical, employment, and legal services than NoCM patients. The authors conclude that CCM was an effective method of improving outcomes for substance abuse patients in community treatment programs, and that essential elements for successful implementation included extensive training to foster collaboration; and pre-contracting of services to assure availability (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 11326**

**Authors:** McMorris, B.J., Tyler, K.A., Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R.

**Title:** Familial and "On-the-Street" Risk Factors Associated with Alcohol Use among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 63(1): 34-43, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This study investigated factors associated with alcohol use among homeless and runaway adolescents, using a risk-amplification model. Homeless and runaway adolescents were recruited and interviewed by outreach workers directly on the streets, in shelters, and in drop-in centers in four Midwestern states. The average age was 16 years, ages ranged from 12-22. This study sheds light on the nature of alcohol use in a high-risk population. Family background and "on-the-street" factors must be taken into consideration when treating alcohol misuse in street youth. The alternative is a vicious cycle whereby homeless youth may become homeless adults (authors).

**Order #: 10517**

**Authors:** Milburn, N.G., Booth, J.A., Miles, S.E.

**Title:** Correlates of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Homeless Adults in Shelters.

**Source:** Washington, DC: Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, 1990. (Report: 127 Pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents findings from an epidemiologic investigation of the demographic and homeless state correlates of drug and alcohol abuse in a sample of 419 homeless adults from shelters in Washington, DC. Results suggest programs for current drug abusers should be designed and targeted for young adults and men, particularly, Black men. Homeless women and men and the sample did not differ much in their overall current use of drugs. Drug abusers were more likely to be intermittently homeless adults who were moving in and out of the shelter system than to be newly or chronically homeless adults. Cocaine and marijuana use seem to be prevalent among current users.

**Available From:** Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, Howard University, 2900 Van Ness St. NW, Washington, DC 20008 (202) 806-8770.

**Order #: 6901**

**Authors:** Milby, J.B., Schumacher, J.E., Raczynski, J.M., Caldwell, E., Engle, M., Michael, M., Carr, J.

**Title:** Sufficient Conditions for Effective Treatment of Substance Abusing Homeless Persons.

**Source:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence 43: 39-47, 1996. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study that examined treatment efficacy for homeless substance abusers in a randomized control design with subjects assigned to usual care or an enhanced day treatment program plus abstinent contingent work therapy and housing. A total of 131 subjects from Birmingham, AL, were treated and followed from April 1990 to August 1991. Results indicated that day treatment plus drug-free work therapy and housing may be more effective than usual care in producing clinically significant reduced alcohol and cocaine use and homelessness. The authors conclude that the results demonstrated that homeless cocaine abusers can be retained and effectively treated.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 11723**

**Authors:** Munoz, M., Koegel, P., Vazquez, C., Sanz, J., Burnam, A.

**Title:** **An Empirical Comparison of Substance and Alcohol Dependence Patterns in the Homeless in Madrid and Los Angeles.**

**Source:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 37(6): 289-298, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article shows the results of comparing the data concerning alcohol and other drug abuse and dependence among people who are homeless in Madrid and Los Angeles. The data collected is a product of two independently carried-out studies done in each city. The data was then combined in a unique database which allows global and item-to-item comparison between the two studies. The result of the study show that there are significant differences in social, emotional and health problems associated with the consumption of alcohol and other drugs, between the two areas (authors).

**Order #: 7166**

**Authors:** National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center.

**Title:** **Integrating Services and Permanent Housing for Families Affected by Alcohol and Other Drugs: A Guidebook and Resource Manual.**

**Source:** Berkeley, CA: National Abandoned Infants Assistance Resource Center, 1997. (Guide: 200 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual addresses: (1) key considerations and critical issues in the development and management of permanent housing and support services for families affected by alcohol and other drugs; (2) resource development; (3) critical issues to consider; and (4) basis guidelines to help any individual, agency or community take the first steps toward planning, developing and managing a program that integrates permanent housing and support services for families affected by alcohol and other drugs. An extensive list of resources and materials are provided to assist with this process. The manual also includes several program profiles to illustrate different ways of developing, managing and/or linking affordable housing, which is conducive to recovery, with support services to help families maintain sobriety, keep their families together and work toward self-sufficiency.

**Available From:** AIA Resource Center, 1950 Addison Street, Suite 104, Berkeley, CA 94704-1182, (510) 643-8390.

**Order #: 11366**

**Authors:** National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors.

**Title:** **Treatment and Prevention Services for Persons with Alcohol and other Drug Disorders who are Homeless.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, 2002. (Report: 46 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the State AOD Agency response to the complex problem of homelessness among individuals with alcohol and other drug use disorders. Although there are no systemic requirements to provide services or to capture data regarding treatment targeted to this population, State AOD Agencies are engaged in an impressive array of initiatives and services for the homeless. The report explores the types of treatment most frequently offered, the range of treatment settings available, the percentage of clients who are homeless admitted to the State treatment systems, the different funding streams tapped to support these efforts, and how data is captured regarding this group. The report concludes that an investment in improved interagency collaboration, management information systems and the dissemination of best practices may help to offset the negative impact of limited resources in the face of increasing demand (authors).

**Available From:** National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, 808 17th Street NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20006 <http://www.nasadaad.org/Departments/Research/Homeless41.pdf>

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 8050**

**Authors:** National Coalition for the Homeless.

**Title:** **No Open Door: Breaking the Lock on Addiction Recovery for Homeless People.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1998. (Report: 87 pages)

**Abstract:** This report reissues the call for serious action, regarding addictive disorder treatment services and recovery supports for homeless persons. It is arranged in four parts: (1) addictive disorders and homelessness; (2) community profiles; (3) environmental assessment; and (4) policy recommendations.

**Available From:** National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 14th St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 737-6444. COST: \$10.00

**Order #: 1475**

**Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the Interagency Council on the Homeless.

**Title:** **Housing Initiatives for Homeless People with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: Proceedings of a National Conference.**

**Source:** San Diego, CA: February 28-March 2, 1991. (Conference Summary: 199 pages)

**Abstract:** The Housing Initiatives for Homeless People with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems conference, planned and implemented by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism with funding from the Interagency Council on the Homeless, brought together providers of alcohol and other drug treatment services along with developers and managers of low-income housing to discuss the development of housing for this vulnerable population. Many treatment providers serving homeless people with alcohol and other drug problems have come to recognize the important role that stable housing with appropriate service supports plays in successful recovery. Three main themes emerged from the conference. These can be characterized under the broad headings of program design, access to and development of housing, and collaboration and coordination (author).

**Order #: 10743**

**Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

**Title:** **Motivational Enhancement Therapy Manual: A Clinical Research Guide for Therapists Treating Individuals With Alcohol Abuse and Dependence.**

**Source:** Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1995. (Manual: 121 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual for therapists is provided to the public to permit replication of the treatment procedures employed in Project MATCH, a multisite clinical trial of patient-treatment matching sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. It describes Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET), which is based on principles of motivational psychology and is designed to produce rapid, internally motivated change. The manual begins with an overview of MET and a description of the general principles to be applied. A special section discusses how to involve a significant other in MET. Then, specific guidelines are provided for how to structure the four MET sessions. Finally, recommendations are made for dealing with special problems that can arise conducting MET. Appendices and copies of materials provided to MET clients are also included (authors).

**Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 6000 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7003, Suite 505, Bethesda, MD 20892-7003, <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>.

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **Order #: 7098**
- Title:** **Homelessness, Alcohol, and Other Drugs**
- Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, February 1989. (Conference: 75 pages)
- Abstract:** The purpose of this conference was to examine contemporary theories about the intersection of homelessness, alcohol, and other drugs as well as prospects and pitfalls in planning and implementing research focused on this population. This documents the conference proceedings which cover the following topics: (1) historical overview; (2) homelessness, alcohol, other drugs, and mental health research results; (3) NIAAA's Community Demonstration Grant Program; (4) housing research; and (5) policy development.
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- Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **Order #: 7100**
- Title:** **Homelessness.**
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 11(3): 1987. (Journal:Entire Issue: 91 pages)
- Abstract:** This issue is a first attempt by NIAAA to bring together a variety of articles on the subject of the homeless with alcohol problems. Following an overview, the issue begins with articles offering historical insight on the problem and Federal responses to it. Other articles discuss clinical and service-system issues and explore the requirements for providing alcohol-free living environments. The cluster of articles on service delivery offer examples of the realities of treating the homeless alcoholic.
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- Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **Order #: 3337**
- Title:** **Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals: Final Evaluation Report, Vol. 1-4.**
- Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1992. (Report: 1000 pages)
- Abstract:** The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (NIAAA) Community Demonstration Program received funding in 1988 through the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. This funding was used to support nine community-based grant projects providing services to homeless individuals with alcohol and other drug problems located in eight cities including: Anchorage, AK; Boston, MA; Los Angeles, CA; Louisville, KY; Minneapolis, MN; New York City; Oakland, CA; and two projects in Philadelphia, PA. This four volume report provides an overview of the findings from the national evaluation of this program, demographics on client characteristics, results of the outcome evaluation, case studies of the nine demonstration sites, and descriptions of the specific treatment interventions.
- Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 6000 Executive Blvd., Wilco Building, Bethesda, MD 20892, [www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov).
- 
- Authors:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **Order #: 1062**
- Title:** **Abstracts from the FY 1990 Cooperative Agreements for Research Demonstration Projects on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for Homeless Persons.**
- Source:** Rockville, MD: NIAAA, 1990. (Synopsis: 15 pages)
- Abstract:** This document describes fourteen research demonstration projects for alcohol and drug abuse treatment of homeless persons funded by NIAAA under the McKinney Act in FY 1990. The projects are located in Albuquerque, Birmingham, Chicago, Denver, Evanston (IL), Newark (NJ), New Haven (CT), New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Santa Monica, Seattle, Tucson, and Washington, DC.

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 9185

**Authors:** Nyamathi, A. Bayley, L., Anderson, N., Keenan, C., Leake, B.

**Title:** **Perceived Factors Influencing the Initiation of Drug and Alcohol Use Among Homeless Women and Reported Consequences of Use.**

**Source:** Women's Health 29(2): 99-114, 1999. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** A qualitative research approach was used to explore the factors that influence the initiation of drug and alcohol use among homeless women and the health and social consequences of drug and alcohol use. The sample consisted of 238 women; of whom 209 women reported drug and/or alcohol use in the past month and 29 women reported no history of drug or alcohol use. Findings of the study revealed homeless women who currently used drugs and alcohol, homeless women who currently used drugs only, and to a lesser extent current alcohol users only, had suffered traumatic childhood events and family dysfunction and had to cope with low self-esteem, emotional distress, and poor physical health. The initiation of drug and/or alcohol use was strongly affected by the social influence of other users. In comparison, homeless women who did not use drugs or alcohol reported a positive self-image, few traumatic events, and chose partners who did not use drugs or alcohol. Common among current drug and/or alcohol users were the reported social benefits of drug use. Quantitative analyses revealed homeless women who were current drug users were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood and adult victimization as compared with women in the other groups. Thus, the need for social interventions and positive social support early in the lives of these women are strongly implicated in these findings.

Order #: 7970

**Authors:** Nyamathi, A., Keenan, C., Bayley, L.

**Title:** **Differences in Personal, Cognitive, Psychological, and Social Factors Associated with Drug and Alcohol Use and Nonuse by Homeless Women.**

**Source:** Research in Nursing and Health 21(6): 525-532, 1998. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares differences in personal, cognitive, behavioral, psychological, and social variables among homeless women who were current drug or alcohol users, or both, and those who never used drugs or alcohol. The sample consisted of 1,013 women residing in 73 Los Angeles homeless shelters. Depression, anxiety, hostility, emotion-focused coping, lower self-esteem, and less social support were more prevalent among homeless women who continued to use drugs and alcohol than among past users or those who never used. HIV/AIDS knowledge was higher among past users. The authors conclude the results contribute important knowledge regarding the differences between users and nonusers.

Order #: 10141

**Authors:** Nyamathi, A., Leake, B., Longshore, D., Gelberg, L.

**Title:** **Reliability of Homeless Women's Reports: Concordance Between Hair Assay and Self Report of Cocaine Use.**

**Source:** Nursing Research 50(3): 165-171, 2001. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This study was undertaken to assess the concordance of homeless women's self-reported drug use with objective data. The objective was to determine whether objective data (hair assays) are necessary supplements to self reports in assessing homeless women's cocaine use. The study concluded that homeless women's self-reports of cocaine use are fairly accurate. Objective data are particularly critical for assessing cocaine use among subgroups who are fearful of sanctions or use cocaine relatively infrequently or in smaller amounts (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #:** 12548

**Authors:** Nyamathi, A.M., Stein, J.A., Dixon, E., Longshore, D., Galaif, E.

**Title:** **Predicting Positive Attitudes About Quitting Drug and Alcohol Use Among Homeless Women.**

**Source:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors 17(1): 32-41, 2003. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** In this study, two separate path models for alcohol and drugs were tested in which psychosocial, environmental, and sociodemographic variables predicted behavioral and substance abuse related factors as well as the key outcome of positive attitudes about quitting drugs or alcohol in a sample of 709 homeless women. A positive attitude about quitting alcohol was predicted by more addiction symptoms, fewer positive effects from using alcohol and not having a partner who uses alcohol. A positive attitude about quitting drugs was predicted by more drug problems, greater drug use in the past 6 months, more active coping, more education, less emotional distress, not having a partner who uses drugs, and fewer addiction symptoms. Implications of the results for drug and alcohol interventions are discussed (authors).

**Order #:** 2203

**Authors:** Oakley, D.A.

**Title:** **Time, Place and Cultural Identity: Patterns of Everyday Life Among the Homeless in Albany, New York.**

**Source:** Albany, NY: State University of New York, 1993. (Dissertation/Thesis: 111 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines patterns of everyday life among a group of homeless individuals in Albany, N.Y., during the Fall of 1992. Respondents were asked specific questions regarding daily routines, social networks and service utilization. Although most respondents had regular sources of food, shelter and clothing, a significant portion of their time was dedicated to panhandling, pooling resources, purchasing alcoholic beverages, and drinking. Not only does this drinking ritual affect their daily routines and social relations but their self-identity as well. The process appears to be similar to the formation of "Bottle Gangs" or "Drinking Schools" referred to in the more traditional literature on skid row inhabitants (author).

**Order #:** 6387

**Authors:** Oakley, D.A., Dennis, D.L.

**Title:** **Responding to the Needs of Homeless People with Alcohol, Drug, and/or Mental Disorders.**

**Source:** In Baumohl, J. (ed.), Homelessness In America. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 179-186, 1996. (Book Chapter: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors explain why homeless people with alcohol, drug, and/or mental disorders are often excluded from programs that assist homeless people. Service and policy implications are examined including: the importance of outreach and engagement; using case management to negotiate systems of care; offering a range of supportive housing options; responding to consumer preferences; providing mental health and substance abuse treatment; the need for harm reduction approaches to substance abuse; the importance of meaningful daily activity; providing culturally competent care; and putting the need for involuntary treatment in perspective. The authors contend that reaching homeless people with serious mental illnesses, substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders depends on integrating existing services and entitlements more effectively.

**Available From:** The Oryx Press at Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881, (203) 226-3571, <http://info.greenwood.com>.



## Substance Abuse

**Order #:** 1736

**Authors:** O'Neill, J.V., O'Connell M.E.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing for Homeless Persons in Recovery from Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: A Case Study.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. (Report: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this case study is to provide an example of how one recovery program has successfully integrated alcohol and other drug treatment services and housing for homeless persons. The program, Comprehensive Addiction Rehabilitation Programs of Georgia, Inc. (CARP), developed this housing by using an easily accessible, leased-housing program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This report discusses the history that led to CARP's interest in transitional housing, how the agency accessed the HUD leased-housing program, the structure and management of the houses, and strategies for other agencies interested in the HUD leased-housing program (authors).

**Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 6000 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7003, Suite 505, Bethesda, MD 20892-7003, [www.niaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaa.nih.gov).

**Order #:** 7742

**Authors:** Orwin, R.G., Garrison-Morgen, R., Jacobs, M.L., Sonnefeld, L.J., Perl, H.I.

**Title:** **Cross-Site Synthesis of Retention Analyses from the NIAAA Cooperative Agreement Program for Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Meeting, 1995. (Presentation: 101 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper presents a cross-site synthesis of retention analyses from the national evaluation of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (NIAAA) Cooperative Agreements for Research Demonstration Projects on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for Homeless Persons. This paper attempts an examination of the retention of program participants, with particular emphasis on identifying potential programmatic actions for increasing retention in future programs for the target populations. Topics discussed include: variability of retention policies and definitions across sites; retention rates and length of stay; why and when did participants leave; changes in retention over the life of the projects; and lessons learned.

**Order #:** 9656

**Authors:** Orwin, R.G., Goldman, H.H., Sonnefeld, L.J., Ridgely, M.S., Smith, N.G., Garrison-Mogren, R., O'Neill, E., Sherman, A.

**Title:** **Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Persons: Results from the NIAAA Community Demonstration Program.**

**Source:** Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved 5: 326-352, 1994. (Journal Article: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** In a national evaluation, we assessed the implementation and outcomes of a multisite demonstration program for homeless persons with alcohol and other drug problems. We developed comprehensive case studies from data on client characteristics, utilization of services, implementation of interventions, and community systems of care at nine project sites. Client-level outcome data were analyzed to estimate the effectiveness of the interventions in a subset of projects with experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation designs. After controlling for baseline predictors, treatment clients in the majority of sites were significantly more likely than comparison clients to report improvement on one or more outcome dimensions. On alcohol use, for example, under conservative assumptions the average treatment client was drinking less at follow-up than were 57% of comparison clients. Analyses of predictor-by-treatment interactions suggested that clients with fewer problems benefited most from the interventions. The implementation analysis yielded a number of lessons for policymakers and program planners.

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 8483

**Authors:** Orwin, R.G., Mogren, R.G., Jacobs, M.L., Sonnefeld, L.J.

**Title:** **Retention of Homeless Clients in Substance Abuse Treatment: Findings from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Cooperative Agreement Program.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 17(1-2): 45-66, 1999. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** A National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Cooperative Agreement Program offered the first opportunity to systematically study program retention in a multisite study of interventions for homeless persons with alcohol and other drug problems. This article presents results from analyses conducted across 15 interventions and implemented at eight Cooperative Agreement sites. Key findings were: 1) retention problems with homeless clients are as or more pervasive than in the general addicted population; 2) the provision of housing increases retention, but the increases tend to be nullified when the housing is bundled with high-intensity services; 3) homeless clients leave treatment programs for a multitude of reasons; and 4) midcourse corrections to increase retention are frequently successful. The discussion focuses on service components related to retention, the importance of attention to phase transitions, and the importance of being programmatically responsive when serving this population (authors).

Order #: 7633

**Authors:** Orwin, R.G., Sonnefeld, L.J., Jacobs, M.L., Oram, S., Garrison-Mogren, R., Blasinsky, M., Cordray, D.S., Pion, G., Perl, H.I.

**Title:** **Cross-Site Synthesis of Intervention Designs and Implementation Analyses from the NIAAA Cooperative Agreement Program for Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Meeting, 1995. (Presentation: 102 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper presents a cross-site synthesis of intervention designs and implementation analyses from the national evaluation of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's Cooperative Agreements for Research Demonstration Projects on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for Homeless Persons. It represents the first phase of the national evaluation's analyses and findings; subsequent phases include cross-site syntheses of participation retention and outcome data, respectively. The paper includes sections on the methods of the study, an overview of proposed projects, implementation problems and attempted solutions, synthesis of participant-level services data, and the accuracy of the implementation compared to the proposed intervention.

Order #: 12669

**Authors:** Podus, D., Chang, E., Brecht, M., Swartz, J., Anglin, M.

**Title:** **Drug Prevalence Among Former SSI DA&A Recipients.**

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 275-290, 2003. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines illegal drug use prevalence among former recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability benefits for drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A) in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Seattle, based on urinalysis and self-report data. According to the authors, it presents estimates of current prevalence for four categories of illegal drugs: opiates, cocaine, marijuana, or any use, at 12 and 24 months after termination of the DA&A program. The article states that a substantial amount of former DA&A recipients were engaged in active drug use after termination of the program. According to the authors, cocaine and opiate use were extensive, and high rates of underreporting by self-reported non-users, was not systematically associated with age, gender, ethnicity, criminal justice involvement, recent substance abuse treatment, or SSI benefit status (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Ridlen, S., Asamoah, Y., Edwards, H.G., Zimmer, R.
- Title:** **Outreach and Engagement for Homeless Women at Risk of Alcoholism.**
- Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 99-109, 1990. (Journal Article: 11 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes an NIAAA demonstration project for homeless women with alcohol problems in New York City. The project is designed to provide outreach, engagement, and support services to a population of homeless females, mostly Black and Hispanic, who live in two Manhattan hotels for homeless families. Specifically, the project offers assistance with immediate needs, and provides referrals, follow-up and advocacy. Services include: acupuncture, employment assistance, housing relocation, GED/literacy, respite child care, and alcoholism treatment services.
- 
- Order #: 893**
- Authors:** Ritsher, J.B., Moos, R.H., Finney, J.W.
- Title:** **Relationship of Treatment Orientation and Continuing Care to Remission among Substance Abuse Patients.**
- Source:** Psychiatric Services 53(5): 595-601, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** This study examined whether continuing outpatient mental health care, the orientation of the treatment program, and involvement in self-help groups were linked to substance abuse patients' remission status two years after discharge. The data were from a cohort of 2,805 male patients who were treated through one of 15 Department of Veterans Affairs substance abuse programs. Remission was defined as abstinence from illicit drug use and abstinence from or non-problem use of alcohol during the previous three months. The relationship of the three variables to remission were tested with regression models that controlled for baseline characteristics. The results extend previously published one-year outcome findings showing that cognitive-behavioral and 12-step treatment programs result in similar remission rates. Routinely engaging patients in continuing outpatient care is likely to yield better outcomes. The duration of such care is probably more important than the number of sessions (authors).
- 
- Order #: 11370**
- Authors:** Robertson, M.J.
- Title:** **Homeless Women With Children: The Role of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.**
- Source:** American Psychologist 46(11): 1198-1204, 1991. (Journal Article: 7 pages)
- Abstract:** For some women with children, alcohol and other drug use may be an important risk factor for homelessness because it may interfere with a woman's capacity to compete for scarce resources such as housing, employment, or services. The impact of various policy decisions on homeless women, their dependent children, and the family unit is considered, including women's right to privacy, criminalization of drug use, and scarcity of appropriate treatment programs for homeless women (author).
- 
- Order #: 1263**
- Authors:** Robertson, M.J., Koegel, P., Ferguson, L.
- Title:** **Alcohol Use and Abuse Among Homeless Adolescents in Hollywood.**
- Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 415-452, 1989. (Journal Article: 38 pages)
- Abstract:** This article discusses the results of a survey of homeless adolescents in the Hollywood area of Los Angeles County. The survey was designed to yield a broad understanding of homeless youth, but it focused particularly on mental health and substance use issues -- problems for which homeless adolescents are considered to be at high risk. The authors present a descriptive summary of alcohol-related findings from the study, including (1) the prevalence and nature of alcohol use and abuse, (2) correlates of alcohol abuse, and (3) the alcohol treatment experiences of homeless adolescents.
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- Order #: 898**

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 12437

**Authors:** Robertson, M.J., Zlotnick, C., Westerfelt, A.

**Title:** Homeless Adults: A Special Population in Public Alcohol Treatment Programs.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 20(3): 499-519, 1993. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the differences between homeless and non-homeless clients in treatment. The authors compared the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of homeless clients and of other clients. The authors also examined the clinical profiles of both groups, including the severity of alcohol dependence and alcohol-related health problems, drug dependence, and mental health status. The article states that finding from this study show that people who are homeless are vastly overrepresented in the public alcohol treatment system, economic and social disadvantages of homeless clients were apparent, compared with others in alcohol treatment, and that homeless clients in this sample presented a more complex clinical picture than did others (authors).

Order #: 6793

**Authors:** Rosenheck, R.

**Title:** Disability Payments and Chemical Dependence: Conflicting Values and Uncertain Effects.

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(6): 789-791, 1997. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article introduces a special section of five data-based papers on the relation of disability payments to chemical dependence. The papers address five questions: Do public support payments worsen substance abuse in vulnerable populations? Does assignment of a representative payee reduce substance abuse among such beneficiaries? What money management procedures are most likely to yield positive outcomes for clients? How can clients who need payees be fairly identified? And how should skilled, responsible payees or guardians be recruited, trained, and retrained? The author contends that these papers shed a new light on a heated area of policy debate.

Order #: 6705

**Authors:** Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L.

**Title:** Do Public Support Payments Encourage Substance Abuse?

**Source:** Health Affairs 15(3): 192-200, 1996. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This commentary describes a study of homeless veterans with substance abuse problems who were contacted through a Department of Veterans Affairs community outreach program. The goal was to discern the relationship between substance use and both amount and source of income (employment versus public support payments versus other sources such as criminal activity and gifts) and thereby test the assumptions that are driving policy in this area. In this study, veterans used some portion of their public support payments to purchase alcohol and drugs, thus contradicting some existing evidence driving policy on support payments to persons with substance abuse problems. The authors caution that there is evidence of inefficient and ineffective use of public resources.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 6718**

**Authors:** Rosenheck, R., Lam, J., Randolph, F.

**Title:** **Impact of Representative Payees on Substance Use by Homeless Persons With Serious Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(6): 800-806, 1997. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** Assignment of representative payees, third parties responsible for managing clients' funds, has been proposed to counter potential use of public support payments for abused substances by people with severe mental illness and substance use disorders. This article examines substance use outcomes in a sample of homeless persons with serious mental illness and substance use disorders, some of whom were assigned representative payees. This study failed to find evidence that merely adding external money management services to existing services improves substance abuse outcomes among clients who had dual diagnoses and were homeless. The authors conclude that besides assigning a payee, structured behavioral interventions may be needed to produce additional clinical benefits (authors).

**Order #: 11423**

**Authors:** Rowe, M., Fisk, D., Frey, J., Davidson, L.

**Title:** **Engaging Persons with Substance Use Disorders: Lessons from Homeless Outreach.**

**Source:** Administration and Policy in Mental Health 29(3): 263-273, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines two questions: how can assertive mental health outreach be adapted to work effectively with persons who have only substance abuse addictions, and how can outreach teams make a successful transition from working with one categorical group to inclusion of another group without losing focus or helping one group at the expense of the other. The authors provide an overview of assertive outreach and the lessons learned over the past decades of outreach experience. Issues relating to practice issues which are primarily responsible for bringing individuals with substance use disorder into the foreground of public policy and social service debates are discussed as well. The article is concluded with a review of useful outreach and engagement strategies (authors).

**Order #: 8654**

**Authors:** Royse, D., Leukefel, C., Logan, T.K., Dennis, M., Wechsberg, W., Hoffman, J., Cottler, L., Inciardi, J.

**Title:** **Homelessness and Gender in Out-of-Treatment Drug Users.**

**Source:** American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 26(2): 283-295, 2000. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines 5,225 out-of-treatment crack users and drug injectors drawn from five different geographic areas to examine selected factors associated with homelessness. Of these crack users, 27% considered themselves undomiciled, and 60% had previously entered some type of drug treatment. Logistic regression found that substance abusers who were married, female, and persons of color were less likely to be without a home when other variables were controlled. Trading sex for money and perceived chance of getting acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) were associated positively with homelessness, while participating in methadone detoxification and methadone maintenance programs seemed to offer some protection from homelessness (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12253**

**Authors:** Sacks, J., Drake, R.E., Williams, V.F., Herrell, J.M.

**Title:** **Utility of the Time Line Follow Back to Assess Substance Use Among Homeless Adults.**

**Source:** Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 191(3): 145-153, 2003. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines the test-retest reliability, concurrent validity, and sensitivity to change of the Time-Line Follow-Back interview, a calendar instrument used to assess days and quantities of alcohol use and days of illicit drug use in the multisite, Collaborative Program to Prevent Homelessness (CPPH). The Time-Line Follow-Back was reliable for assessing use during the past month and the recent 6 months. Results from the Time-Line Follow-Back were correlated with other self-reports of use, with research diagnoses of substance use disorder, and with clinician ratings of severity of substance abuse. The Time-Line Follow-Back detected changes in clients with severe mental illness and in those with less severe psychiatric problems (authors).

**Order #: 9658**

**Authors:** Sacks, J.Y., Sacks, S.,

**Title:** **Final Report of Project Activities. Homelessness Prevention Therapeutic Community for Addicted Mothers.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Center for Therapeutic Community Research, National Development and Research Institutes, 1998. (Report: 85 pages)

**Abstract:** This report describes a homelessness prevention therapeutic community (TC) for addicted mothers and their children developed in response to increasing numbers of homeless addicted mothers and families entering the Philadelphia shelter system. The program uses TC principles and methods as the foundation for recovery and the structure within which the homelessness prevention interventions unfold. The report describes the program's conceptual framework and logic model, setting, client profiles, goals, and interventions. The outcome evaluation compares the effectiveness of the homelessness prevention TC with a standard TC on both traditional outcomes and prevention outcomes. This program has considerable significance for policy and planning, especially for the development of integrated mother-child programs and for the application of TC principles and methods to homelessness prevention.

**Available From:** Center for Therapeutic Community Research, National Development and Research Institutes, 71 West 23rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10010, (212) 845-4400, mail@ndri.org, www.ndri.org.

**Order #: 7777**

**Authors:** Sacks, J.Y., Sacks, S., Harle, M., De Leon, G.

**Title:** **Homelessness Prevention Therapeutic Community (TC) for Addicted Mothers.**

**Source:** Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 33-51, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a homelessness prevention therapeutic community (TC) for addicted mothers and their children developed in response to increasing numbers of homeless addicted mothers and families entering the Philadelphia shelter system. The program uses TC principles and methods as the foundation for recovery and the structure within which the homelessness prevention interventions unfold. The chapter describes the program's conceptual framework and logic model, setting, client profiles, goals, and interventions. The outcome evaluation compares the effectiveness of the homelessness prevention TC with a standard TC on both traditional outcomes and prevention outcomes. The authors state this program has considerable significance for policy and planning, especially for the development of integrated mother-child programs and for the application of TC principles and methods to homelessness prevention (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 6717

**Authors:** Satel, S., Reuter, P., Hartley, D., Rosenheck, R., Mintz, J.

**Title:** **Influence of Retroactive Disability Payments on Recipients' Compliance With Substance Abuse Treatment.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(6): 796-799, 1997. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines whether substance abusers who received large retroactive payments from Social Security disability programs were more likely to terminate residential treatment precipitously than those who did not receive payments. The records of 43 patients of a long-term residential treatment facility who received disability payments at some point during their treatment stay were blindly examined. Twenty-six of these patients received a large one-time retroactive payment representing money that accumulated during processing of the claims. To test the hypothesis that receipt of such a payment would lead to abrupt discharge, a survival regression model was used. A control group of nonrecipient patients was sampled at a comparable point in treatment. Subjects in the recipient group were significantly more likely to have unplanned discharges than those in the comparison group. These preliminary data suggest that large cash infusions can be disruptive to the course of treatment for substance abusers (authors).

Order #: 8828

**Authors:** Schumacher, J.E., Milby, J.B., Engle, M., Raczynski, J.M., Michael, M.

**Title:** **Linking Practice and Science in the Substance Abuse Treatment of Homeless Persons.**

**Source:** Journal of Applied Behavioral Science 36(3): 297-313, 2000. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes the collaboration between a university and a community health care agency in substance abuse treatment for homeless persons. The Homeless I Project represents the successful linking of practice and science in the development, delivery, and evaluation of innovative interventions for substance abuse and homelessness in a community setting. Positive outcomes of the collaboration included productive research and service delivery components, important project and community linkages, national research and service delivery linkages, service enhancements, development of an innovative abstinence-contingent work therapy and housing program; significant participation rates, and continued practice and research. Obstacles and solutions relating to integrating science and practice, overcoming community resistance, and maintaining linkages are presented (authors).

Order #: 8663

**Authors:** Schumacher, J.E., Usdan, S., Milby, J.B., Wallace, D., McNamara, C.

**Title:** **Abstinence-Contingent Housing and Treatment Retention Among Crack-Cocaine Dependent Homeless Persons.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 19(1): 81-88, 2000. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines behavioral day treatment attendance in relation to treatment outcome among homeless persons dependent on crack-cocaine. Days attended, activities attended, and follow-up rates over a 12-month period were positively affected by the more attractive treatment of providing immediate, rent-free, abstinence-contingent housing during a two-month behavioral day treatment program. Results replicated previous findings that abstinence is a function of treatment attendance and more treatment is associated with greater abstinence. The loss of predictive power at long-term follow-up, limitations of a retrospective design, need to identify most predictive therapeutic activity types, and potential influence of mental disorders are discussed (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 408

**Authors:** Schutt, R.; Garrett, G.

**Title:** **The Homeless Alcoholic: Past and Present.**

**Source:** In Robertson, M.J., Greenblatt, M. (eds.), Homelessness: A National Perspective. New York, NY: Plenum Publishing Company, 1992. (Book Chapter: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter reports on research funded by the National Institute of Health (NIH) conducted at the Long Island Shelter for the Homeless in Boston and draws on the extensive literature on the homeless alcoholic population. It presents estimates on the prevalence of alcoholism among the homeless population; describes the social patterns of homeless alcoholic persons, describes factors associated with the appearance of alcoholism among homeless people, and describes their patterns of service utilization. This chapter includes 52 references and 19 tables including selected demographic characteristics from studies in Chicago (1963), Ohio (1984), San Diego (1982), New York-women (1970), and Oregon-women (1985). The authors noted the high number of homeless people suffering from alcohol abuse and alcoholism but point out that the emergence of large numbers of homeless people suffering from both alcoholism and mental illness will require new intervention techniques.

Order #: 12532

**Authors:** Serrano, R.B.

**Title:** **Acupuncture Treatment for Chemical Dependency - An Overview.**

**Source:** North Vancouver, BC: Acupuncture/TCM Detox Centre of British Columbia, undated. (Unpublished Paper: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this overview is to provide additional information about the studies on acupuncture and the treatment of addictions from acupuncture detox programs in the United States, and it is in large measure the result of the successful work of the National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA), in developing public, acupuncture-based chemical dependency treatment programs in Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere, and in the research that has resulted showing that acupuncture does improve detox outcomes as endorsed by the National Institutes of Health's Office of Alternative Medicine (author).

**Available From:** Ricardo B. Serrano, Acupuncture/TCM Detox Centre of British Columbia, 601 - 110 West 4th Street, North Vancouver, BC V7M 3H3, (604) 987-1797, serrano@acutcmdetox.com, <http://www.acutcmdetox.com/nada.htm>

Order #: 10341

**Authors:** Shavelson, L.

**Title:** **Hooked: Five Addicts Challenge Our Misguided Drug Rehab System.**

**Source:** New York, NY: The New Press, 2001. (Book: 310 pages)

**Abstract:** This book takes the reader on a powerful and unprecedented journey into the lives of addicts struggling to get clean. The author trailed five addicts for two years through different drug rehabilitation programs, some voluntary and others court-mandated. On a gripping trek, he follows addicts behind the closed doors of rehabilitation centers, doctors' offices, and judges' chambers, and often back to the street. Defying expectations about drug treatment and how it works, this book highlights the links between drug addiction, mental illness, and trauma, including child abuse. The author argues for an integrated approach to drug treatment that addresses the root causes of drug abuse, not just its outward behaviors (authors).



## Substance Abuse

Order #: 900

**Authors:** Shipley, T.E., Shandler, I.W. and Penn, M.L.

**Title:** Treatment and Research with Homeless Alcoholics.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 505-526, 1989. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** In this paper, the authors discuss several research and treatment problems relating to alcohol-addicted homeless people, and provide suggestions for program development. The article includes a discussion of treatment-related issues, barriers to treatment, and program evaluation. The authors suggest that the initiation of treatment with hope for the future may be particularly important for the homeless alcoholic who comes to treatment with few economic or social resources.

Order #: 6989

**Authors:** Shwartz, M., Baker, G., Mulvey, K.P., Plough, A.

**Title:** Improving Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Treatment: The Value of Case Management.

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 87(10): 1659-1664, 1997. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study that evaluated the impact of case management on client retention in treatment and short-term relapse for clients in the publicly funded substance abuse treatment system. A retrospective cohort design was used to study clients discharged from four different modalities in 1993 and 1994 that included: short-term residential, long-term residential, outpatient, and residential detox. Results indicated that the odds which case managed clients reached a length of stay previously identified as associated with more successful treatment were 1.6 to 3.6 times higher than the odds for non-case-managed clients. The two group also differed in terms of readmittance rates to detox after discharge and transitions to post-detox treatment. The authors conclude that case management is a low-cost enhancement that improves short-term outcomes of substance abuse treatment programs (authors).

Order #: 12606

**Authors:** Siegal, H., Fisher, J., Rapp, R., Kelliher, C.

**Title:** Enhancing Substance Abuse Treatment with Case Management.

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 13(2): 93-98, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the effectiveness of strengths-based case management in assisting persons with substance abuse problems improve employment-related functioning. In a study of 632 veterans seeking treatment for substance abuse problems, Wright State University's Enhanced Treatment Project found that veterans in substance abuse treatment had improved in several areas of employment functioning, including number of days employed. According to the authors, among clients who expressed interest in receiving assistance with employment-related issues, those who received strengths-based case management demonstrated additional improvement in employment functioning including more days employed, fewer employment problems and being less troubled about their employment situation. The article asserts that correlations between improved employment functioning and improved functioning in other life areas further support the value of case management (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 8845**

**Authors:** Smith, E.M., North, C.S., Fox, L.W.

**Title:** Eighteen-Month Follow-Up Data on a Treatment Program for Homeless Substance Abusing Mothers.

**Source:** Journal of Addictive Diseases 14(4): 57-72, 1995. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** In response to the dearth of data on substance abuse treatment among mothers who are homeless, this article presents 18-month follow-up data on 149 homeless mothers with young children enlisted in a substance abuse treatment program. The effects of residential compared to nonresidential services were evaluated over the follow-up period. Although dropout rates were high, predictors of dropout were identified, and the residential had a lower dropout rate compared to the nonresidential group. Members of both groups evidenced improvement in alcohol and drug problems and in housing stability, regardless of the amount of time they spent in the program. This project demonstrated that homeless mothers can be more successfully engaged in substance abuse programs with provisions of residential placement in addition to participation in a therapeutic community (authors).

**Order #: 12072**

**Authors:** Smith, E.M., North, C.S., Heaton, T.M.

**Title:** A Substance Abuse Recovery Program for Homeless Mothers with Children: St. Louis.

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 10(3-4): 91-100, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the existing substance abuse programs, and their men-oriented structure. The authors assert that this structuring causes serious limitations in many programs' abilities to help women. They separate mothers from their children during treatment and focus on adult recovery rather than being family oriented. The article focuses on the Grace Hill Family Center intervention program which was designed specifically for the substance abuse treatment needs of homeless mothers in St. Louis. The authors analyze the Center's three approaches, which include strengthening neighbors so they may help others, traditional 12-step recovery services, and Yablonsky's theory of the therapeutic community (authors).

**Order #: 12712**

**Authors:** Smith, J.E., Meyers, R.J., Delaney, H.

**Title:** The Community Reinforcement Approach with Homeless Alcohol-Dependent Individuals.

**Source:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 66: 541-548, 1998. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses a study in which ninety one men and fifteen women were randomly assigned to receive either a behavioral intervention (Community Reinforcement Approach [CRA]) or the standard treatment (STD) at a large day shelter. According to the authors, the majority of the participants were white, but both Hispanic and Native American individuals were represented as well. The article states that, overall, the decline in drinking levels from intake through follow-ups was significant. The authors claim that the CRA participants significantly outperformed the STD group members on drinking measures across the five follow-ups, which ranged from two months to one year after intake, and both conditions showed marked improvement in employment and housing stability (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 7273

**Authors:** Sosin, M., Bruni, M.

**Title:** Homelessness and Vulnerability Among Adults With and Without Alcohol Problems

**Source:** Substance Use & Misuse 32(7&8): 939-67, 1997. ( Journal Article: 28 pages)

**Abstract:** While many works compare traits of homeless adults across levels of alcohol use, few specifically consider whether drinking status affects determinants of either homelessness or "vulnerability" to homelessness. This paper relies on a 1986 Chicago sample (n=535) to consider the potential contributions of resources, social network characteristics, disaffiliation, and mental health problems. Results suggest that resource problems may determine homelessness regardless of drinking status. But drinking-associated problems may raise the resource threshold for "vulnerability," reduce the protection afforded by social networks against both homelessness and "vulnerability," increase the deleterious impact of disaffiliation, and spur complicating mental health problems. (authors)

Order #: 8826

**Authors:** Sosin, M.R., Bruni, M.

**Title:** Personal and Situational Perspectives on Rejection of a Homelessness and Substance Abuse Program: An Exploratory Study.

**Source:** Social Work Research 24(1): 16-27, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article tests the contribution to rejection of two sets of factors: special personal attributes, which are widely believed to affect homeless clients' motivation or ability to participate in an intervention; and situational factors (that is, external circumstances), which occasionally are alleged to influence clients' perceptions of the rewards of the services compared to the costs. The results more generally imply that client responses are more fully explained by environmental cues and experiences than by the measured personal deficits. Isolation is the only predictive special personal attribute (authors).

Order #: 9213

**Authors:** Sosin, M.R., Bruni, M., Reidy, M.

**Title:** Paths and Impacts in the Progressive Independence Model: A Homelessness and Substance Abuse Intervention in Chicago.

**Source:** Journal of Addictive Diseases 14(4): 1-20, 1995. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** In an attempt to reduce homelessness and substance abuse, Chicago graduates of short-term inpatient substance abuse programs who lacked domiciles were placed into one of three conditions: (1) a case management only intervention (n=96); (2) a case management with supported housing intervention (n=136); or (3) a control condition (n=187) that allowed access to normal aftercare in the community. The two treatment interventions used a "progressive independence" approach, which focuses on simultaneously ameliorating tangible needs and clinical problems. Multivariate analyses suggest that subjects in both treatment interventions experienced lower levels of substance abuse and higher levels of residential stability than subjects in the control condition, as measured over the course of a year. Further analysis suggests that retention was improved by the focus on immediate tangible resources, substance abuse was reduced by both the support of outpatient substance abuse treatment and the promulgation of changes in coping styles, and residential stability was increased by both the focus on access to income maintenance benefits and help with location of housing.

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 12069**

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**Authors:** Sosin, M.R., Yamaguchi, J.

**Title:** Case Management Routines and Discretion in a Program Addressing Homelessness and Substance Abuse.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 22(2): 317-342, 1995. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on a Chicago demonstration project offering housing, subsistence and case management to 136 homeless persons. The authors state that meeting tangible needs was given priority over social control of demeanor, although caseworkers thought this was too lax. The article asserts that the enforcement of eviction after a second failed drug test provided an "outlet point" for resolution of the conflict in goals (authors).

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**Order #: 12670**

**Authors:** Spiegelman, R., Norris, J., Kappagoda, S., Green, R., Martinovich, Z.

**Title:** SSI Receipt and Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Former SSI DA&A Beneficiaries.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 290-334, 2003. (Journal Article: 44 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines how loss of SSI affected alcohol and illegal drug use among 1,764 randomly selected SSI beneficiaries over two years. The authors examine the net effect of SSI retention on use of alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs over time, controlling for demographics, social and health status, and utilization of substance abuse treatment or self-help. According to the authors, declines in use of alcohol and illegal drugs other than marijuana were similar for those who retained and those who lost SSI benefits, indicating that termination of the program had no effect on levels of substance use. The article also states that higher levels of substance use remained significantly and substantially associated with: beneficiaries under 44 years of age, psychiatric and legal problems, and family or social conflicts, suggesting that subsets of the drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A) population need individualized services beyond income support (authors).

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**Order #: 12530**

**Authors:** Stahler, G.J., Cohen, E.

**Title:** Homelessness and Substance Abuse in the 1990's: Qualitative Studies from Service Demonstration Projects.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 22(2): 169-191, 1995. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** This introductory article discusses the rationale for distinguishing between substance abusers who are homeless and those who are not, assesses the current status of the epidemiology of homeless substance abusers, explores the authors' thoughts about the relationship between homelessness and drugs (particularly crack cocaine), and provides a comparison of homeless with non-homeless substance abusers (authors).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #: 5508**

**Authors:** Stahler, G.J., Stimmel, B. (eds.).

**Title:** **The Effectiveness of Social Interventions for Homeless Substance Abusers.**

**Source:** Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, Inc., 1996. (Book: 196 pages)

**Abstract:** This book is devoted exclusively to reporting the results of research funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), concerning substance abuse treatment outcomes for homeless persons. Contributing authors assess the effectiveness of various extended interventions for homeless persons with alcohol and/or other drug problems. Chapters describe best practices in serving homeless persons with substance abuse problems by addressing three areas in the field of substance abuse outcome research: (1) evaluations of treatment outcome effectiveness; (2) dosage effects of services; (3) client characteristic predictors of successful treatment. In addition, this book illustrates methods for developing treatment programs that focus not only on the addiction, but also on the tangible needs of homeless persons, including housing, income support, and employment (authors).

**Available From:** The Haworth Medical Press, 10 Alice Street., Binghamton, NY 13904-1580, (800) 429-6784, [www.haworthpressinc.com](http://www.haworthpressinc.com). (COST: \$34.95)

**Order #: 12070**

**Authors:** Stevens, S.J., Erickson, J.R., Tent, J.C., Chong, J., Gianas, P.

**Title:** **A Therapeutic Community Model for Treatment of Homeless Alcohol and Drug Users in Tucson, Arizona.**

**Source:** Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 10(3-4): 21-33, 1993. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the Amity Settlement Services for Education and Transit Project (ASSET) which was implemented in response to the needs of homeless substance abusing adults in Tucson, Arizona. The ASSET project used a modified therapeutic community model to address issues of substance abuse, homelessness, employment, and health. This authors describe the target population, the objectives of the project, and the theoretical foundations of the treatment. Practical issues, problems in implementation and implications for future research demonstration projects are discussed (authors).

**Order #: 12747**

**Authors:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

**Title:** **Results and Overview of Findings from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, 2003. (Report: 83 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents, for the first time, information from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). This survey, formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), is a project of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This survey was initiated in 1971 and is the primary source of information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years old or older. The survey interviews approximately 67,500 persons each year. The authors assert that because of improvements to the survey in 2002, estimates from the 2002 NSDUH should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 and earlier NHSDAs to assess change over time in substance use. Therefore, the 2002 data constitute a new baseline for tracking trends in substance use and other measures. However, it is possible to develop trend estimates based on respondents' reports of past substance use in the 2002 NSDUH. The estimates are presented in terms of lifetime and first-time substance use (authors).

**Available From:** National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847, (800) 729-6686, [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov).

## Substance Abuse

**Order #:** 12357

**Authors:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

**Title:** Overview of Addiction Treatment Effectiveness.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997. (Report: 117 pages)

**Abstract:** This report describes specific treatment approaches, treatment settings, and treatment components and services and provides an analysis of the effectiveness of each. This report also includes abstracts of representative research studies used to support treatment effectiveness. The authors prepared the report by conducting comprehensive literature searches, reviewing meta-analyses, examining literature reviews, and reviewing several hundred research articles (authors).

**Available From:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 16-105, Rockville, MD 20857, [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov).

**Order #:** 12333

**Authors:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

**Title:** National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs 2003.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003. (Directory: 728 pages)

**Abstract:** This directory is a listing of Federal, State, local, and private facilities that provide substance abuse treatment services. It includes treatment facilities that are licensed, certified or otherwise approved for inclusion in the Directory by their State substance abuse agencies, and responded to the 2002 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS). The information about each facility that appears in this Directory was provided by that facility in response to the 2002 N-SSATS. The N-SSATS is conducted annually by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. It now identifies facilities that offer services in languages other than English and services for the hearing impaired (authors).

**Available From:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rm 12-105 Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-4795, [www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov).

**Order #:** 6708

**Authors:** Susser, E., Betne, P., Valencia, E., Goldfinger, S.M., Lehman, A.F.

**Title:** Injection Drug Use Among Homeless Adults with Severe Mental Illness.

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 87(5): 854-856, 1997. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined injection drug use among men and women who are homeless and have serious mental illnesses. The data were drawn from related clinical trials conducted in Baltimore (101 men, 49 women) and Boston (85 men, 33 women). The percentages of homeless men with a history of injection drug use were 26% in Baltimore and 16% in Boston; the corresponding rates among homeless women were 8% and 6%. Taken together, these and previous results suggest high lifetime prevalence of injection drug use and associated risks of HIV transmission in this elusive population (authors).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 12671

**Authors:** Swartz, J., Campbell, K., Baumohl, J., Tonkin, P.

**Title:** Drug Treatment Participation and Retention Rates Among Former Recipients of Supplemental Security Income for Drug Addiction and Alcoholism.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 335-364, 2003. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article is based on a study which examined drug treatment participation and retention rates for a multisite sample of 1,586 former recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A). According to the authors, fewer than half of the sample were complying with the DA&A program treatment mandate at the time the program was terminated by federal legislation in January 1997. The article states that for all forms of treatment, both participation and retention rates declined steadily thereafter until fewer than 10% of the total sample reported being in a formal treatment two years after termination of the mandate. The authors assert that survival analyses comparing treatment retention rates for DA&A beneficiaries with non-DA&A SSI beneficiaries revealed that most of the decline in treatment retention could be attributed to ending the mandate (authors).

Order #: 12674

**Authors:** Swartz, J., Martinovich, Z.

**Title:** General Course and Correlates of Improvement and Decline Following Termination of the Supplemental Security Income Impairment Category for Drug Addiction and Alcoholism.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2): 455-500, 2003. (Journal Article: 45 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the response of former SSI drug addiction and alcoholism (DA&A) beneficiaries to the loss of benefits across multiple areas of functioning and across time. The main purposes of this article are to determine how termination of the DA&A program affected individuals generally, to understand the degree of variation in response to lost benefits, and to determine the individual and social correlates of improvement and decline given expected individual variations in adaptability. The authors found that the majority of subjects had maintained a constant level of functioning or were slightly improved. The authors also state that those who were among the heaviest alcohol and drug users at baseline and who were not able to substantially replace their lost disability income were the most likely to show deteriorations in functioning (authors).

Order #: 12673

**Authors:** Swartz, J., Martinovich, Z., Goldstein, P.

**Title:** An Analysis of the Criminogenic Effects of Terminating the Supplemental Security Income Impairment Category for Drug Addiction and Alcoholism.

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 30(1-2):391-424, 2003. (Journal Article: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** This article is based on a study which examined the criminogenic effects of terminating the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program for drug addiction and alcoholism. The authors state that failure to replace lost cash benefits resulted in a moderate increase in crime, particularly drug and property crime, that peaked two years after loss of benefits. This article also states that the study found a relationship between drug use and loss of benefits, suggesting that federal legislation has created a crime-prone residual population of drug users with limited treatment access (authors).

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Thomas, L., Kelly, M. and Cousineau, M. **Order #:** 1540
- Title:** Alcoholism and Substance Abuse.
- Source:** In Brickner, P.W., Scharer, L.K., Conanan, B.A., Savarese, M., and Scanlan, B.C. (eds.), Under the Safety Net: The Health and Social Welfare of the Homeless in the United States. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1990. (Book Chapter: 1990 pages)
- Abstract:** Helping homeless persons with alcohol or substance use disorders is difficult due to lack of community treatment resources, and lack of continuing recovery support systems. This chapter describes the Cleveland Health Care for the Homeless Program's rehabilitation and treatment program. The authors discuss the resources needed while in a detoxification program, and the supports needed afterward.
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- Authors:** Tommasello, A.C., Myers, C.P., Gillis, L., Treherne, L.L., Plumhoff, M. **Order #:** 8464
- Title:** Effectiveness of Outreach to Homeless Substance Abusers.
- Source:** Evaluation and Program Planning 22(3): 295-303, 1999. (Journal Article: 9 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes a program of substance abuse treatment conducted by a medical care provider for homeless persons in Baltimore and compares characteristics of outreach recipients to those of walk-in clients. The article also examines differences in drug abuse pathology and selected treatment outcomes among homeless and non-homeless clients. Composite scores on the Addiction Severity Index for homeless individuals are significantly higher on every measure in the interview, compared to non-homeless individuals. Except for residential treatment settings, homeless persons demonstrate a shorter length-of-stay in substance abuse treatment than housed clients. Forty-two percent of outreach clients became service recipients. These findings indicate that outreach can be a successful method of targeting and engaging a segment of homeless substance abusers who are otherwise difficult to engage (authors).
- 
- Authors:** United States Department of Health and Human Services. **Order #:** 1405
- Title:** Homelessness, Alcohol, and Other Drugs.
- Source:** Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989. (Conference Summary: 77 pages)
- Abstract:** This report represents the proceedings of a national conference held in San Diego, Calif., in February 1989. The purpose of this conference was to examine contemporary theories about the intersection of homelessness, alcohol, and other drugs as well as prospects and pitfalls in planning and implementing research focused on this population. The objectives were to: (1) disseminate recent research findings on the magnitude and distribution of alcohol, drug, and other disabilities among homeless persons and the effectiveness of services targeted on this population; (2) discuss lessons learned in conducting research on this population; (3) provide a forum for discussion of recent innovative service strategies for treating this population, including the NIAAA demonstration projects; and (4) stimulate ideas for future research in this area.
- Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 6000 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7003, Suite 505, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-7003.



## Substance Abuse

Order #: 7272

**Authors:** VanGeest, J., Johnson, T.

**Title:** Substance Use Patterns Among Homeless Migrants and Nonmigrants in Chicago.

**Source:** Substance Use & Misuse 32(7&8): 877-907, 1997. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper uses data abstracted from 465 client records randomly selected from the current files of a downtown medical clinic in Chicago to examine substance use among 85 immigrant and 380 non-immigrant homeless and "at-risk" homeless adults. Immigrants to the United States reported lower levels of current cigarette, alcohol, and drug use compared to nonimmigrants in the sample. Immigrants were also less likely to report potential substance user treatment needs. Immigrants, however, did not differ from nonimmigrants in the reported quantity or frequency of cigarette and alcohol use. Drug use among homeless immigrants was also higher than estimates of misuse in the general population. The literally homeless in the sample reported higher levels of substance use compared to "at-risk" homeless. The literally homeless were also more likely to report higher levels of consumption and were more likely to have potential substance user treatment needs. The role of stress in the etiology of substance misuse among homeless immigrants and nonimmigrant is discussed. Implications for the treatment of these diverse populations are also addressed (authors).

Order #: 11364

**Authors:** Velasquez, M.M., Crouch, C., von Sternberg, K., Grosdanis, I.

**Title:** Motivation for Change and Psychological Distress in Homeless Substance Abusers.

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse 19(4): 395-401, 2000. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This study explores the treatment needs of homeless individuals participating in a large urban day shelter program. Alcohol and drug use, psychological distress, and stage of change were assessed in 100 participants presenting for services. The associations among substance use, risk perception, and readiness to change were examined for alcohol and drugs separately. Participants had high levels of psychological distress compared to "non-patient" samples. Eighty percent had used alcohol in the past 6 months, with 65% of those drinking at higher-risk levels; 60% had used drugs, with 82% in the higher-risk levels. While the majority felt that they drank and/or used drugs "too much," most were in precontemplation or contemplation stages of change. Intervention efforts for this population should focus on motivation, facilitation through the stages, and the associations between psychiatric symptoms and substance use (authors).

Order #: 873

**Authors:** Weinreb, L.F., Bassuk, E.L.

**Title:** Substance Abuse: A Growing Problem Among Homeless Families.

**Source:** Family and Community Health 13(1): 55-64, 1990. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors discuss the effects of substance abuse on homeless families, children, and newborns. In addition to exacerbating the health and psychosocial difficulties that homeless mothers and children commonly experience, drug abuse interferes with a family's capacity to meet daily needs and to successfully maintain a home. The authors discuss the challenges presented to health practitioners and suggest programmatic and policy strategies that will address the devastating combination of homelessness and substance abuse.

## Substance Abuse

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**Order #: 10899**

**Authors:** Wenzel, S., Burnam, M.A., Koegel, P., Morton, S., Miu, A., Jinnett, K., Greer Sullivan, J.

**Title:** Access to Inpatient or Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Among Homeless Adults With Alcohol or Other Drug Use Disorders.

**Source:** Medical Care 39(11): 1158-1169, 2001. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This is a theoretically guided study of access to inpatient or residential treatment among a probability sample of homeless adults with alcohol or drug use disorders in Houston, Texas. This study adds to previous findings on access to health care among homeless persons and highlights a pattern of disparities in substance abuse treatment access. Health insurance is important, but enhancing access to care involves more than economic considerations if homeless persons are to receive the treatment they need. Referral relationships across different service sectors may require strengthening (authors).

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**Order #: 6034**

**Authors:** Wenzel, S., Ebener, P., Koegel, P., Gelberg, L.

**Title:** Drug-Abusing Homeless Clients in California's Substance Abuse Treatment System.

**Source:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 28(2): 147-159, 1996. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors explain that as many as one-half to three-fourths of homeless persons have diagnoses of alcohol or other drug dependency. Rates of alcohol and other drug use disorders, and the social costs associated with untreated substance disorder, are higher among homeless than nonhomeless persons. Despite the high level of need for treatment, relatively few substance-abusing homeless individuals receive treatment for their drug problems. This problem indicates difficulties in accessing treatment. This study addresses access by focusing on the select group of homeless drug users who have overcome barriers to enter the substance abuse treatment system in California. It also examines differences between these clients and nonhomeless drug-using clients. Homeless clients were more likely than nonhomeless clients to have a primary drug problem of cocaine/crack and to be injecting methamphetamine and other amphetamines, and that they were no less likely to complete their treatment program. An implication of this study is that homeless persons with primary drug problems appear to have no less commitment to achieving treatment goals than their nonhomeless counterparts.

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**Order #: 1096**

**Authors:** Willenbring, M.L., Ridgely, M.S., Stinchfield, R., Rose, M.

**Title:** Application of Case Management in Alcohol and Drug Dependence: Matching Techniques and Populations.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1991. (Report: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents a history of case management, describes the different models, and discusses their application in alcohol and other drug treatment with homeless people. The authors discuss recent developments in both case management and alcohol and drug treatment as well as their current conjunction. They present a framework for conceptualizing and using case management to facilitate program development. Also available: Executive Summary.

**Available From:** National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Fishers Lane, Room 16C-02, Rockville, MD 20857, (800) 729-6686. (COST: free) (PUBLICATION #: HL47)

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 892

**Authors:** Willenbring, M.L., Whelan, J.A., Dahlquist, J.S., O'Neal, M.E.

**Title:** Community Treatment of the Chronic Public Inebriate I: Implementation.

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1):79-97, 1990. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes an NIAAA demonstration project for homeless alcoholics in Hennepin County, Minnesota. It describes the development and implementation of an Intensive Case Management System for the long-term community treatment of homeless "chronic public inebriates." The primary goals of the project are to develop an innovative treatment for homeless alcoholics, to document and evaluate its effectiveness, and to do so in a way so as to facilitate replication elsewhere.

Order #: 3326

**Authors:** Williams, L.

**Title:** Addiction on the Streets: Substance Abuse and Homelessness in America.

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1992. (Report: 57 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the relationship between homelessness and substance abuse and presents the findings of a survey of agencies that serve homeless persons with substance use disorder and state agencies with responsibility for drug and alcohol treatment services. The survey was conducted during the winter of 1990-1991 by the National Coalition for the Homeless and the National Health Care for the Homeless Council. Findings indicate that: (1) the disappearance of low-cost housing, particularly single room occupancy (SRO) hotels, declining incomes of the poor, a constricting safety net, and the decriminalization of public drunkenness have contributed to rising homelessness among persons with alcohol and drug problems; (2) persons with substance abuse problems face the most severe consequences of homelessness; (3) more often than not, homeless people do accept treatment services when they are offered; and (4) successful models for assisting homeless persons to recover from drug and alcohol addiction and become self-sufficient exist, but resources are insufficient to replicate them (authors).

Order #: 423

**Authors:** Wiseman, J.P.

**Title:** Studying the Problem of Alcoholism in Today's Homeless.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Conference, 1987. (Conference Summary: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper, presented at the March 1987 NIAAA Conference on the Homeless Population, reviews earlier research on homeless alcoholic persons and identifies "clues on how to study the new homeless." The author notes that today's homeless population is more heterogeneous than earlier populations and identifies differences in their reasons for being homeless and attitudes toward homelessness. She also identifies a "revised conceptual vocabulary" of terms historically used to discuss homeless people and defines the terms in relation to today's homeless population. She concludes by proposing a new methodology for studying the current homeless population that includes qualitative in-depth interviews of homeless people as well as people coming into contact with them (helping professions, police, landlords, etc.).

## Substance Abuse

Order #: 9181

**Authors:** Witbeck, G., Hornfeld, S., Dalack, G.W.

**Title:** Emergency Room Outreach to Chronically Addicted Individuals: A Pilot Study.

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 19(1): 39-43, 2000. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** There is a dearth of literature describing the treatment needs of substance-abusing or chronically mentally ill homeless individuals who frequently utilize emergency medical services (EMSs). This study describes a pilot program, supported by local county public funds and conducted by a nonprofit social work agency, that was designed to provide intensive case management services to such a population. The broad goal of the Emergency Services Outreach Program is to help clients establish greater functional stability in order to facilitate movement to more traditional treatment settings. Outreach and case management activities resulted in linking clients to a broad range of entitlements and community services. The mean age of the 18 referrals was 45.7 yrs; all had a history of alcohol dependence and 8 had substance abuse disorders. Among those receiving outreach and case management services (n=10), EMSs (defined as ambulance response and transport followed by emergency room admission and treatment) decreased by 58% in the year following referral compared to the year before. Ss in the control group (n=8) showed no decrease in EMSs use. Results suggest that such community-based outreach programs can significantly improve client outcome and provide substantial cost savings.

Order #: 3116

**Authors:** Wittman, F.D.

**Title:** A Guide to Housing for Low-Income People Recovering from Alcohol and Other Drug Problems.

**Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1990. (Report: 123 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper provides guidance to local communities concerning the development of alcohol and drug-free housing (ADF) for homeless persons recovering from alcohol and other drug problems. It is premised on three primary concepts that may stimulate ADF housing initiatives for homeless people with alcohol and other drug problems. These premises include: (1) alcohol and drug service providers are appropriate initiators of ADF housing; (2) the generation of ADF housing is primarily a local undertaking, using local initiative and a combination of local, state and federal resources; and (3) ADF housing is best accomplished through a development team that combines the experience of service program providers with the expertise of housing providers.

Order #: 98

**Authors:** Wittman, F.D.

**Title:** The Homeless with Alcohol-Related Problems

**Source:** Bethesda, MD: NIAAA Meeting to Provide Research Recommendations, 1985. (Conference Summary: 55 pages)

**Abstract:** This booklet describes a July 1985, meeting sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) to identify research issues concerning alcohol and homelessness. The author summarizes six presentations and the following discussion and lists research recommendations made by meeting participants. One paper describes differences identified in characteristics of homeless problem drinkers versus the general homeless population in a statewide study done in Ohio. Three papers describe service systems and settings for homeless people with alcohol problems in New York City and Los Angeles and the Johnson-Pew "Health Care for the Homeless" Program. Finally two papers address architectural, financial, and developmental aspects of housing for this population. A number of recommendations are given for descriptive services and housing research, as well as several recommendations aimed at directing NIAAA research and information dissemination policies concerning homeless persons with alcohol problems.

## Substance Abuse

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- Authors:** Wittman, F.D. and Arch, M. **Order #:** 525
- Title:** Alcohol, Architecture, and Homelessness.
- Source:** Alcohol Health and Research World 2(3): 74-79, 1987. (Journal Article: 6 pages)
- Abstract:** The authors discuss the need for careful development of adequate facilities for the homeless alcoholic, noting that the architectural design of buildings can strongly affect both human character and social functioning. They suggest that administrators of state agencies and alcohol service providers must engage in new roles if appropriate housing/facilities are to be developed.
- 
- Authors:** Wright, A., Mora, J., Hughes, L. **Order #:** 890
- Title:** The Sober Transitional Housing and Employment Project (STHEP): Strategies for Long-Term Sobriety, Employment and Housing.
- Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 7(1): 47-56, 1990. (Journal Article: 10 pages)
- Abstract:** This article describes the STHEP program, an NIAAA demonstration project providing residential alcohol recovery services in Los Angeles County. The goals of the program are to provide alcoholism recovery, vocational rehabilitation, and housing services, and to evaluate their effectiveness with homeless alcoholics. A program summary and preliminary results of a program evaluation conducted between July 1988 and March 1989 are included.
- 
- Authors:** Wright, J.D. **Order #:** 801
- Title:** Correlates and Consequences of Alcohol Abuse in the National "Health Care for the Homeless" Client Population.
- Source:** Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1990. (Report: 54 pages)
- Abstract:** This report summarizes data on alcohol abuse among clients seen during the first three years of the Johnson-Pew Health Care for the Homeless (HCH) program. Between program start-up in June 1985 and the end of December 1987, the HCH projects had provided health and related services to about 94,000 homeless clients, more than 15,000 of whom were identified as alcohol abusers. The report focuses on the effects of alcohol abuse on the physical and mental health of these homeless individuals. The prevalence rate of alcohol abuse among the generic homeless and among various subgroups (including the seriously mentally ill) are presented as well as social and demographic profiles of homeless alcohol abusers. Also available: Executive Summary.
- 
- Authors:** Zerger, S. **Order #:** 11502
- Title:** Substance Abuse Treatment: What Works for Homeless People? A Review of the Literature.
- Source:** Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2002. (Literature Review: 62 pages)
- Abstract:** This new review of published literature on substance abuse treatment for homeless individuals summarizes substantive research findings on the efficacy of specific treatment modalities, addresses issues of engaging and retaining homeless individuals in treatment programs, and describes some assumptions and issues underlying this body of published research. This paper was prepared in collaboration with a group of Health Care for the Homeless clinicians, administrators, and researchers. This project was supported through a grant from the Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to the National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Inc. (authors).
- Available From:** National Health Care for the Homeless Council, HCH Clinicians' Network, P.O. Box 60427, Nashville, TN 37206-0427, [www.nhchc.org/Publications/SubstanceAbuseTreatmentLitReview.pdf](http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/SubstanceAbuseTreatmentLitReview.pdf).

## Substance Abuse

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**Order #:** 11127

**Authors:** Zlotnick, C., Robertson, M., Tam, T.

**Title:** Substance Use and Labor Force Participation Among Homeless Adults.

**Source:** American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse 28(1): 37-53, 2002. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This study measured the proportion of homeless adults in the labor force and examined the impact of substance use on labor force participation. The study concluded that recent illicit drug use posed a deterrent to labor force participation among homeless adults, but heavy alcohol use did not. Most homeless adults were not consistently in the labor force and those who were did not receive public entitlement benefits. This finding poses an interesting dilemma since previous studies indicated that homeless adults who are consistent public entitlement recipients were more likely to be housed than those who are not (authors).